SYMBOLIC DIRECTIONS

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SYMBOLIC DIRECTIONS IN MODERN ASTROLOGY

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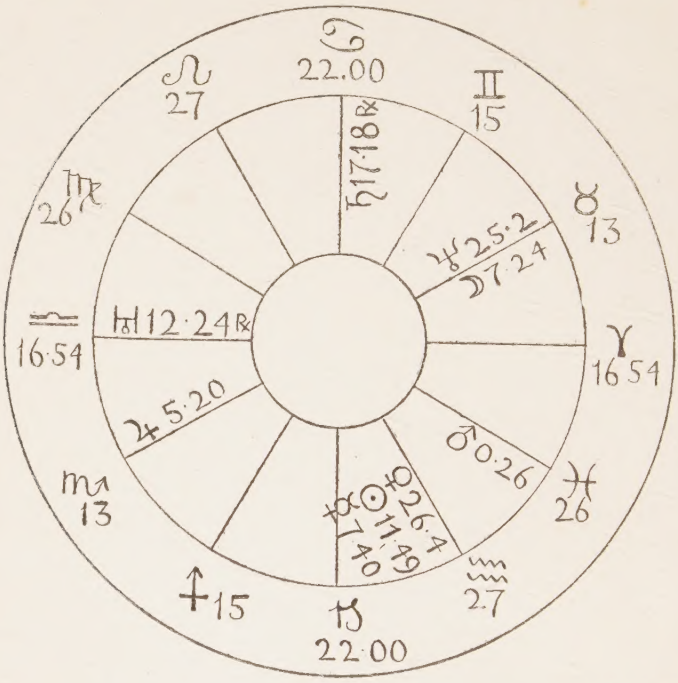

Born at Parkstone, in Dorsetshire, on
31st January, 1887.

SYMBOLIC DIRECTIONS
IN
MODERN ASTROLOGY

BY

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"THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ASTROLOGY"
"THE PRINCIPLES OF ASTROLOGY," "THE ZODIAC
AND THE SOUL," "THE SEVEN GREAT
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INTRODUCTION

It is probable that many will resent, at least at first sight, what they will interpret as an attempt to overthrow old and approved Astrology in favour of new and fantastical notions.

With this point of view I have much sympathy, but the ideas embodied in the present work are not put forward as *discoveries*, but rather as *recoveries*. Astrology, I believe, is part of an Arcane Tradition of inestimable antiquity and value. This tradition has suffered some corruption and has in part been overlaid with mistaken additions. But the cure for this is not a wholesale attack upon all astrology, but a search for the *first principles* of the science, and a reconstruction of our theory and practice on these foundations.

In the light of astrological first principles we can see that, even in its present form, astrological science is *substantially correct*. So far as this work is concerned I assail nothing, and have not a word to say against any reputable systems of directing, except that, so far as my experience goes, they are not all-sufficient and sometimes involve much labour in calculation.[1]

[1] Perhaps amateur students *ought* to be prepared to master and use primaries, but the fact remains that very few indeed do so. Most use secondaries, which are too few to afford anything like an adequate indication of the events of a moderately eventful life.

But I do feel that, if we refer to astrological first principles, we can upon these construct systems of directing which are far easier to use and at least equally satisfactory. In doing this we do not violate astrological tradition; we amplify and revivify it. I say "revivify" for I make no claim to have discovered the Duodenary and other systems here explained; I feel very little doubt that they were known in the past and have merely fallen into disuse in the West, or, perhaps, have never reached that hemisphere. The rise of physical science, on a mathematical basis, in the seventeenth and following centuries gave great prestige to objective methods, and the contemporary astrologers sought to establish their science on a similar basis, devoid of mystical ideas, developing the systems of the Greeks and Arabians, and rejecting what may have seemed to resemble kabbalistic practice.

Naturally, the student who dislikes these methods will not use them, and he who thinks I have given too many will choose and employ whichever he prefers, though he will find that he can calculate four symbolic directions in a hundredth of the time that one primary will require.

In recommending these methods I do not stand alone. I believe that without fear of contradiction I may ascribe to *Sepharial* (an astrologer with an unrivalled knowledge of the subject in all its phases), the credit of re-directing our investigations towards them. In his *Transits and Planetary Periods*, page 43, he wrote: *"It has struck me that it is possible for the astrological student to sacrifice too much on the altar of exact science, and it may not be out of place if here we attempt to reclaim some of that ground which has been ceded by Cosmic Symbolism to exact methods."* I consider this statement

to be significant of a coming change in much astrological thought. It was followed by an explanation of the *Radix System*, of which the chief feature is the uniform progression of all bodies at the rate of 59′ 8″ to the year, this being the mean solar increment.[1]

Following on this Mr. W. Frankland has dealt with certain methods in his recent books, and others are mentioned in my work *The Zodiac and the Soul.*

In a sense, of course, all Astrology is in part astronomical, for astronomy furnishes at least some of the symbols which we use in the most abstract system, to wit, the Sun, Moon, and planets, and to some extent the Houses and the Zodiac, which begin from astronomical datum-points.

But when we desire to progress the *natus* or radical figure and study its changes as indicative of the development of a human life, an acute difference may arise as between an *astronomical* method and a *symbolic* one. In both cases it is true that the *measure of time* is symbolic, be it a day to a year or the passage of a degree of right ascension over the meridian to a year. But in the primary and secondary systems the movements of the planets are not symbolic but actual, whether denominated real or apparent.[2] In the symbolic methods the movement is a mere arbitrary assumption, used for the sake of practical convenience.

[1] This measure is that used by Valentine Naibod, a medieval astrologer, for equating primary arcs. The peculiarity of the Radix system is that it uses this measure in longitude and applies it symbolically.

[2] Apparent motion is something of a misnomer. There is an actual motion, of which the apparency merely consists in its being other than it seems. It seems to be a motion of the stars when it is really a motion of the Earth. But it is motion all the same.

For example, in the above named Radix System the Sun may never actually move 59′ 8″ in the day, and to that extent it is a symbolic measure. On the other hand, it is not entirely so, for the 59′ 8″ is *based* on actual motion, being an average of many actual daily increments. Hence, this system is in a sense a hybrid.

With respect to the probable difference in the meanings and values of the two classes, it might be expected that the symbolic might refer rather to the ideal world and the changes that transpire there, or, if we deny change to that condition, then to whatever corresponds in that world to change and is the cause of change on Earth. On the other hand, the astronomic systems might be supposed to possess a nearer relation to material things. Thus, the radix measure, being based on an average actual motion, might be supposed to have less relation to actuality than the secondaries, which are exactly based on actual motion, but more relation than a purely symbolic measure such as the one-degree progression, to be explained later, this having only an approximate relation to anything actual.

But it is doubtful if this *a priori* hypothesis can be easily supported by practical instances. Of the two measures of one degree and 59′ 8″ sometimes one and sometimes the other is the more exact. Sometimes it would seem as if both act independently. We may direct the Sun, for instance, by secondary direction, by the radix measure, by the one-degree measure, and by primary direction, and obtain four corresponding dates, and there may seem to be as many corresponding events, one for each. But always the more symbolic measures are the simpler to use. That they are at least as reliable, it will be the task of this book to prove.

Ideally a directional system should fulfil four criteria:

1. No important event should be without a direction.
2. No direction should pass without an event.
3. Events and directions should correspond narrowly in *time*.
4. Events and directions should correspond in *character*.

Systems that work sometimes are unsatisfactory, nor is a system of much use if it produces directions that disobey the third and fourth of the above canons. We must be able to tell from our directional scheme both when events will happen, and what their nature will be. Almost any system, however arbitrary and absurd, will answer *sometimes* if we allow a generous margin in time.

On the other hand, it is as unreasonable to demand perfection of our art as to require the physician always to diagnose correctly or the farmer always to produce a first-rate crop.[1] Those arts which deal with living things can scarcely hope to attain the exactness and infallibility of mathematics or physics, though they

[1] There are certain very definite reasons why one should not be surprised at the occasional failure of any system of directing. For example, there may be more planets awaiting discovery. Undue speculation on this point, and the use of a family of imaginary bodies, are highly undesirable practices, but at any time astronomers may locate fresh planets. Again, some astrologers believe in the efficacy of the planetary heliocentric positions (this mainly affects Mercury, Venus, and Mars). Some advocate the use of various points and nodes. If it is a fact that we commonly employ only some of our possible factors we must not be surprised if it is necessary to multiply our directional systems, so as to compensate for this shortage.

may take such examples as an ideal, towards which they should work. Further, we may distinguish between the results obtainable at the expense of great time and trouble, and those which may be got more easily and are the outcome of a simple but comprehensive system adapted to general use. If we deal here with several methods we by no means ask everyone to use them all, but rather advise the student to try all and select that most suited to his own need.

In time, simplicity and completeness may be combined in one. Thus we may look forward to the construction of a complete and harmonious system of Symbolic Directing, founded on basic but simple principles.

However, it is well to recollect that the material plane can never perfectly reflect the Ideal Realm, and, therefore, such a system may require supplementing for practical purposes. This may well be the function of the astronomical methods, such as secondaries, transits, and lunations.

CHARLES E. O. CARTER.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

I feel that a word of apology is needed with respect to the frequent references in this work to my own nativity and directions. Experienced students will agree that it is rather hard to use any horoscope but one's own with assurance in carrying out directional investigations, because the lives of others are not intimately known. Moreover, the complete study of another's directions, with a view to finding examples for the points which it has been desired to illustrate, would have cost me more time than could be afforded, whereas my own directions and records lay close at hand and already prepared.

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Symbolic Directions in Modern Astrology

CHAPTER ONE

SYMBOLIC METHODS, AND VARIOUS TIME-MEASURES

We may define symbolic systems of progression as *"those in which the directional factors are progressed according to measures not based on their astronomical motion, real or apparent."*

Astronomical Directions fall into two natural classes, viz. those based on apparent motion, due to the rotatory motion of the Earth, and those based on real motion, both of the Earth and of the other planets. The first class is called, as a rule, primary, and the other, secondary or Arabian. The Progressed Horoscope combines both, up to a point. In it the changes in the angles and other cusps are of a primary character, and the movements of the progressed planets of a secondary nature. But the progressed horoscope ignores the mutual directions formed by the apparent motion of the planets, which carries them to various places of aspect in relation to their radical positions.

In the Symbolic Systems the distinction between these two classes disappears. We do not concern ourselves about motions, but rather study ideal values and relationships, although the concept of an imaginary

movement may be introduced to facilitate expression and understanding.

For example, the *Point of Life* of Frankland may be considered as a point that starts at birth at 0° Aries and passes through the signs at a certain rate, viz. $4\frac{2}{7}°$ to the year. But no such point really exists. The truer —if less convenient—view might be to consider that each successive section of the ecliptic corresponds to a section of human life, and that the movement, so far as there is any, is the movement in *time*, performed by the native as he grows older and symbolically passes through the Zodiacal Circle.

Sometimes our definition may lead to what may seem at first glance arbitrary distinctions.

For example, we may move all bodies (or rather, all radical positions) in Right Ascension, a simple method of primary directing which was first published, I believe, by *Sepharial* in the *British Journal of Astrology*. Having found the distance in right ascension between any two points that we wish to direct, we may translate this "arc" into time. Several measures have been suggested, but the two principal are the simple one of 1° of R.A. to the year, and that of Naibod, which employs the mean solar motion of 59′ 8″ to the year, mentioned in the Introduction in connection with the Radix System.[1]

[1] The 59′ 8″ measure is not as difficult to apply as might be supposed. It is, of course, slower than the 1°, and therefore measures to a later date in the life. To convert the 1° arc to that of Naibod, *add* to the former as many minutes as there are degrees (taking the arc to the nearest degree, so that, e.g. 20° 50′ is to be taken as 21°) *less* as many minutes as there are tens of degrees, again taking to the nearest ten. Thus 20° 50′ would be *plus* 21′ *minus* 2′. The result will always be near enough for all ordinary purposes.

CASE NO. ONE

The above is the Nativity of a man, born in Wiltshire at 8.10 a.m., 25th June, 1891.

On the 30th of October, 1923, he was engaged in examining a driving-belt at a factory where he worked as an engineer. He had ordered the operator to stop the machinery, but the latter, in error, started it up again. The native had his arm torn off, sepsis set in, and his life was barely saved. He was compensated by his firm, but his career was ruined.

The Right Ascension Method

This method, which is simple and valuable, especially for *definite events as distinct from psychological conditions*, may be illustrated thus, from Case No. 1 on the preceding page.

Take Moon to opposition of Mars.

R.A. 14° 48′ ♒	= 317° 16′
R.A. 14° 13′ ♑	= 285° 26′
Difference	= 31° 50′
Add, to equate by Naibod	29′
	= 32° 19′

This is very close to the time of the accident, which occurred at the age of 32 years, 127 days; 127 days are to the year of 365, as 21′ is to 60′, so we shall call the age of 32 years, 127 days 32° 21′, in terms of *arc*.

The word "Arc" is commonly employed in primary directing, and is useful in symbolic work, but as it is not employed in secondaries, some explanation of its meaning may be advisable. It means little else than *distance*, the distance between two bodies or a body and a point. Arcs in primary directing are measured in right ascension, and this is also the case in the method we are now discussing, which is of a primary character. But in symbolic directing we are concerned with the ecliptic, and arcs are measured by that circle of reference. These arcs or distances apart are, of course, equivalent to time, but the ratio of correspondence depends on the measure used. If we say that one degree equals a year, then it is obvious that a distance, or arc, of 30° equals 30 years, one of 30° 30′ equals 30½

years, and so on, each degree being a year and each 5′ a month (approximately). So it is that by this measure the age above given (32 years and 127 days) equals 32° 21′.

But if we say (for the sake of illustration) that *two* degrees equal a year, then an arc of 32° 21′ would equal only 16 years, 2 months (approximately). But if we say that *half a degree* equals a year, then 32° 21′ would equal 64 years, 8 months (approximately). In other words, a point or body moving half a degree *per annum* would take 64 years, 8 months to pass through 32° 21′.

In other words, in Case No. 1 above, the Moon, carried across the sky at the rate of 59′ 8″ a year, would reach the opposition of the radical place of Mars in 32 years and $\frac{19}{60}$ of a year. Now, the accident happened at the age of 32 years and $\frac{21}{60}$, or a thirtieth of the year later. In other words, the direction is about 12 days late, a relatively very small discrepancy.

Similarly, we may move Neptune to the M.C., a motion which, of course, also actually occurs.

Here we say:

R.A. Neptune	=	65° 44′
R.A. of M.C.	=	33° 31′
Difference	=	32° 13′
Equate	=	32° 42′

Here the arc is 21′ different from the true arc for the accident, which represents more than four months. It might be that the time of birth was not recorded with absolute accuracy. Or that direction may be assumed without improbability to have referred in the main to events that were immediately subsequent

to the accident, such as the relinquishment of the occupation, hospital experiences, and so forth.

Now these two examples are given because this method possesses, I think, much value,[1] and is far simpler than conventional primaries. But it is not symbolic in the sense of our definition, because there is an actual uniform movement of all radical positions, which is due to the Earth's rotation, and which is alike for all, whether it is the radical place of the slow Neptune or the swift Moon. Each passes across the sky from east to west above the horizon, and from west to east below, in arcs parallel to the celestial equator and to each other, so that each point comes, at some time or another, to the same distance, in right ascension, from the meridian as each other point occupied at birth. The time taken to complete this directional arc may be stated in degrees of R.A. and these can be translated into actual "age" at the rate of 1° to the year, or 59′ 8″—whichever may give the better results. The measure is valid for symbolic reasons, no doubt, but it is based on an actual-motion, which may be observed on any clear night with the unaided eye, or, for that matter, in day-time when we see the passage of the Sun from rising to setting.

But supposing we move, or feign to move, each planet in longitude (i.e. *along the ecliptic*) at the rate of 1° to the year, or 59′ 8″, or some other measure, then we are more certainly acting symbolically. It is true that each planet does so move forward in the ecliptic; even if it is retrograde at birth, ultimately it becomes direct, and moves forward. But it is ele-

[1] In my experience it is extraordinarily close to time, being often exact to a very few days.

mentary astrology that each moves at a different speed, and if we apply the same measure to them, disregarding this variation, we shall be acting in what will seem a violent defiance of astronomy. The student who has been brought up on astronomical considerations will say: "If you are dealing with real motion in longitude, then how can you move all bodies at the same pace? If you are dealing with their apparent motion, then you must measure in right ascension."

The reply must be that we are doing neither; and that symbolic methods are not presented as being antagonistic to astronomical, but as being different. And the most strictly astronomical of directionists will have to admit that symbolic considerations underlie even his methods, for the *measures* of 1° of R.A. to the year, or of one day to the year, are certainly of this character.

Thus we have two analogous methods. One is astronomical, in so far as any astrology is astronomical, and consists in moving all bodies and places of aspect in right ascension. This has been illustrated above, but is not properly within the scope of this work. The other is symbolic, and consists in moving the same factors in longitude.

As already stated, each of these two may employ several time-measures.

There is the simple 1° to the year.[1]

We will apply this to the same horoscope that we have already cited, but we will now deal only with the measurement in longitude.

[1] I call this the One-Degree Measure and use the abbreviation O-D after a direction to signify that it is of this class.

The One-Degree Method

If we direct Saturn to the square of Mars, a distance of 32° 19′, at 1° per annum, we get almost the exact arc for the accident, which, we saw, was 32° 21′. Here the 59′ 8″ measure would be too late, yielding as it does 32° 48′.

The same measure of 1° yields Sun sq. M.C. rad. (32° 24′). Moon to Jupiter is 32° 58′—perhaps this is significant of the compensation received by the native. Instead of Moon to opp. Mars, which was so close in the R.A. System, we now have Mars to opp. Moon, with an arc of 30° 35′, and even equating this by Naibod's measure we fail to get near to the accident. It would be of interest to know whether any *other* event took place in the thirty-first year.

It will be noted that in these two systems we move the bodies in different directions. In the R.A. System we move them clockwise, according to nature. We need not complicate the matter with converse directions, such as Mars conj. Asc. Mars cannot, by apparent motion, reach the asc., but this radical point (20° 17′ ♎) can, of course, pass upwards to Mars, forming Asc. r. conj. Mars. In the Symbolic Systems we shall always move the bodies in the sense of the Zodiac. Thus, in the former, as we have seen, the Moon comes to the opposition of Mars, and in the latter Mars is feigned to advance to the opposition of the Moon. Perhaps such distinctions are in reality arbitrary, but it is simpler to have a definite method and to stick to it in practice.

CASE NO. TWO

This is the nativity of a boy, born at Sheffield, at 1.15 p.m., 17th February, 1911.

He died at 1.30 a.m., 18th March, 1926, from blood-poisoning, occasioned by his having pricked a carbuncle with a dirty compass-point. He had had measles just before the previous Christmas.

Examining this by the One-Degree measure, but omitting the Right Ascension method, since it is not

symbolic and has been explained chiefly by way of contrast and because of its intrinsic value, we find that the arc for death is 15° 5′.

Mars to Uranus is 15° 3′ and yields a close and characteristic direction, without equation.

Ascendant to square Saturn is another close measure. It may seem strange to move the ascendant, even symbolically, at the same pace as other points, since we are accustomed to regard it as changing in oblique ascension, but, nevertheless, such directions are of great value, though the oblique ascension progression is also important, as is well known.

It may be observed that in this case the Sun was near the trine of Jupiter, Neptune, and radical ascendant, the conjunction of Venus, and the sextile of Mars. This illustrates the unsatisfactory character of the *grand trine*. Note also, Saturn square the cusp of the 8th, and Cauda with Jupiter in Scorpio.

It is a matter of practical inconvenience that it seems difficult to decide whether the one-degree or the 59′ 8″ measure is the better. I have suggested a possible explanation of the problem in the Introduction to this work, but in practice I find that events tend to *follow* the quicker one-degree measure and to *precede* the slower Naibod measure, so that they fall between the two points of time, as between brackets. But experienced students will appreciate only too fully how hard it is to settle a question such as this. A powerful direction may spread its effects over a considerable period, and the exact time of incidence will depend mainly on transits and lunar secondaries, which, though necessarily omitted here, are very valuable as indices of the time when a more powerful but less definite influence will operate. For instance,

in Case No. 1, Moon opposition Uranus p. was exact on the day of the misfortune.

Having said this much about the One-Degree System and its cognate, which I regard as the basis of Symbolic Astrology, I may pass to two methods explained by Mr. W. Frankland in his books mentioned above.

The *Age along the Zodiac* is a method by which an imaginary point may be assumed to pass along the ecliptic from 0° Aries, at the rate of 1° to the year, forming aspects.

The *Point of Life* is an imaginary point which, starting from 0° Aries in every case, passes through the Zodiac at the rate of one sign for every seven years, or $4\frac{2}{7}°$ per annum, forming aspects with radical positions.

My experience of this method is that it is valuable and merits the attention of all students, although its influence may be of a diffused character indicating the general diathesis of a period rather than special events. It seems to overshadow current directions powerfully, permeating them, as it were, so that even technically evil influences may be productive of good. In one case known to me a student reported the best year that he had ever had, although the Sun had successively passed the oppositions of both malefics; he had worked very hard and undergone risks, but, apparently because the Point was yielding fine aspects at the time, he had attained considerable success and profit.

In his second book, *New Measures in Astrology*, Mr. Frankland sets forth, among other things, a uniform measure of $\frac{4}{7}°$ to the year.

The Naronic Measure

Referring to this $\frac{4}{7}$ ratio in the *British Journal of Astrology* for April, 1929, Sepharial declares that this measure should be based on the Naros or Naronic period, of 600 years. One six-hundredth of 360° is $\frac{3}{5}$°, and this, of course, is very near $\frac{4}{7}$°, one being $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{5}$° and the other $\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{5}$°.

Of this progression Sepharial writes that it is "useful in defining the periods of depression and expansion in any life within which the astronomical directions formed by planetary progress in more closely mathematical systems are found to gain additional significance when the two sets of indications agree."

A reference to the eight cases given herein, in the light of this Naronic measure, seems to confirm its great value.

For example, we find:

Case No.

1. Uranus sq. Moon, Asc. sq. Neptune (both rather wide).
2. Venus sq. Uranus, Uranus conj. Mercury, Moon sq. Uranus.
3. Uranus opp. cusp 8th, Saturn sq. Sun.
4. Sun sq. Mars
5. Jupiter sq. Moon, Mercury sq. Jupiter, Uranus quincunx Sun.
6. Neptune sq. Mercury, Mercury quincunx Uranus.
7. Neptune opp. Uranus, Jupiter sq. Mars.
8. Jupiter sq. Mercury, Mars conj. Sun, Moon sq. Uranus.

I can only give it as my opinion that this ratio (or alternatively the $\frac{4}{7}$) is of the utmost value and a brilliant contribution to astrological science.

As with all slow measures some time-orb must be allowed. Nearly all the above directions are exact to

about a degree or less, and one degree equals in this ratio approximately twenty months. I think that major directions calculated by this measure must be allowed some influence for at least one and a half years on either side, responding, of course, to excitation during that period by other quicker measures operating similarly.

Often they initiate a fresh epoch in the life, with a distinct character of its own, such epoch beginning about at exactitude, and lasting thereafter for one or two years.

The choice between the $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{7}$ ratios must be left to the decision of the astrological world, which at the present time has not had time to test them.

It is interesting to contrast Mr. Frankland's methods with those advocated herein.

Although he applies the $\frac{4}{7}$° measure to all bodies, he applies the one-degree and the $4\frac{2}{7}$° measures only to 0° Aries.

But here we advocate the use of these two measures, as well as others, in connection with the Sun, Moon, planets, and angles, while at the same time by no means gainsaying the value of 0° Aries, which is, of course, the zodiacal analogue of the mundane ascendant.

In fact, it is probable that 0° Aries may be used for all practical purposes as a kind of zodiacal ascendant, and may be progressed in a similar manner, nor is it improbable that in the same way 0° Capricorn may be used as a zodiacal analogue of the Midheaven. Those who care to carry this idea further may apply all the ratios herein explained to these points, and it is probable that satisfactory results will appear.

The Duodenary Measure

This has not, so far as I am aware, been placed before the public prior to the issue of *The Zodiac and the Soul*, since when several qualified students have used it experimentally with excellent results.

While considering the respective merits of the One-Degree Measure and that of 59′ 8″, it occurred to me that, since the Zodiacal Circle is first divided into twelfths, to wit, the Signs, a subdivision of the Signs into twelfths, of $2\frac{1}{2}°$ each, should be of use directionally. It is, of course, well known to students that such a unit is used by the Indians, who call it a *dwadeshamsa*, or twelfth, and it is by no means improbable that this has been employed in the East as a directional unit, though I have no information as to this.

Be this as it may, I find that a uniform progression of all bodies at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}°$ to the year affords excellent results.

This System I call the Duodenary, preferring an English term, of Latin origin, to an Indian.

Its use is, of course, almost self-explained. To find the arc for any age, multiply that age by 5 over 2. To convert an arc to age, multiply it by 2 over 5.

For example, in 14 years the bodies will be assumed to have moved 35° [$14 \times 5 = 70$, $\div 2 = 35$]. If there is an arc of direction of 66°, then this will be covered in $26\frac{2}{5}$ years [$66 \times 2 = 132$, $\div 5 = 26\frac{2}{5}$].

We may examine our first two cases in the light of this measure.

In Case No. 1 we have the following arcs, which are obtained by taking the distance that it is necessary for the first body to pass in order to reach the

second, and then multiplying this by 2 and dividing it by 5.

Thus, Mars to square Sun is a distance of 79° 13′. Twice this is 158° 26′, and a fifth of this is 31° 41′, which is obviously near the event.

In the same way we get ♃ ☌ ♆, 31° 54′; M.C. □ ♅, 32° 40′; ☿ ☌ ♄, 32° 52′; Average arc = 32° 17′.

In Case No. 2 the close natal square of the Moon and Neptune is advanced to meet the evil aspects of the Sun, for the arc of 15° 5′ multiplied by 5 is 75° 25′, which divided by two is 37° 42′, bringing Neptune to 26° 55′ Leo and the Moon to 25° 41′ Scorpio. Similarly, the M.C. is brought to the square of Neptune and opposition of the Moon, and Mars comes to the quincunx of Neptune.

Those who question the value of the Duodenary Measure are advised to test a few maps, calculating directions by it for some definite event.

With a view to doing this, I recently picked out, from a collection of maps which I had made for quite another purpose, the first twelve among them who were deceased and whose year of death was ascertainable. I then looked for directions dating close to this.

The following were the results of a *cursory* examination:

Wolseley	Moon conj. Mars exact.
Rhodes	Neptune conj. Sun, Sun and Moon opp. Uranus, Mars sq. Sun, Saturn sq. Moon, Uranus opp. Neptune.
Blake, W.	Sun opp. Jupiter exact, Jupiter opp. Mercury.
Edward VII	Moon conj. Uranus, Sun sq. Neptune, Saturn opp. Ruler.
Carroll	Sun opp. Neptune, Neptune opp. Mercury, ruler opp. Uranus, Saturn conj. ruler.
James II	Neptune opp. Sun sq. Moon, Mars opp. rad. asc.

KANT	Sun conj. Neptune, Neptune sq. Moon.
CRABBE, G.	Sun opp. Saturn exact.
CHAMBERLAIN	Sun conj. Neptune, Saturn conj. Moon.
GOULD, JAY	Sun conj. Saturn, Jupiter opp. Sun, Uranus sq. Moon.
BROUGHAM	Sun opp. Saturn.
DICKENS	Sun quincunx Neptune. Lord 8th in 8th in bad aspect with Moon, Venus, and Neptune.

In these the last is the only one in which there seem no sufficient indications of grave danger. Perhaps, if the asc. were certainly and exactly known, we might find Neptune in closer opposition than 5°. It is remarkable that this planet is so often in affliction; it is, I believe, intimately connected with Death through its relation to the 12th house, the house of Dissolution and Withdrawal. When afflicted we might expect this process to be accelerated by worry and a tendency to hypersensitiveness and lack of "fibre" in the physical and psychic constitution.

THE SUB-DUODENARY MEASURE

It is a wonderful exemplification of Cosmic Symbolism that a measure, which I have named as above, may also be based on one twelfth of the twelfth of a sign, that is to say, on an annual increment of 12′ 30″.

This minute measure is of great value for rectification.

It has another very important feature. It is so slow that the equivalent of a life-time of 72 years is only 15°. Hence, it follows that almost all the directions formed by it are *the completion of aspects already within orbs at birth.* This is certainly the case for, at least, the first forty years of life, excepting always the minor aspects with small orbs. Hence, it is perhaps, the ideal measure

for prognosticating when any radical aspect will be felt most distinctly. It is known that many of these operate strongly for many years, and then seem to fade away and be of no great effect, even under the stimulus of lunar secondaries and transits. The sub-duodenaries seem to cover as much as six or ten years of the life. Though, like most symbolic directions, the effects usually tend to follow the date of exactitude, they may, in the case of this measure, extend on either side for three, four, or five years, acting as a general background.

Naturally the number of directions that can be formed is seldom many, since the progress is so slow. When two contacts follow one another comparatively closely (as, for instance, in my own natus, Mercury conjunction Sun and then trine Uranus) the second direction tends to gather up the whole, so that we really get an excitation (in the case cited) of Sun trine Uranus radical by Mercury progressed.

With regard to our cases, No. 1 seems to show no indication by this measure. No. 2 has an arc of 3° 7′, which brings the asc. to Neptune. The cases that are given later herein are also worth studying, but the reader must remember that, with so slow a measure, it is a case of finding, not several fairly close directions, but one that is almost exact. For in this measure even half a degree equals about two years and five months, which is a wide time-orb, although not an impossible one.

The sub-duodenary arc is always exactly one-twelfth of the duodenary arc and thus can be immediately deduced from it.

An interesting case is that of King George V, whose recent illness occurred at an age of approximately 63

years and 6 months, which comes to 13° 14′. Added to the radical Sun this brings it exactly to the opposition of the radical Jupiter, ruling the 12th. The same additive brings Mars to square Mercury and cusp 8th.

This shows that sub-duodenaries, besides producing a general diathesis for some years, are often, and indeed, frequently, attended by one special event that occurs close to exactitude.

The following table shows the number of years and decimals of a year to which each degree corresponds by this measure:

Degrees of Arc.	Corresponding Age.
1	4·8
2	9·6
3	14·4
4	19·2
5	24·0
6	28·8
7	33·6
8	38·4
9	43·2
10	48·0
11	52·8
12	57·6
13	62·4
14	67·2
15	72·0

Each minute of longitude has a value of ·08 of a year, and each 5′ of ·4 of a year, or 146 days.

This measure may be applied to the Point of Life—0° Aries—with excellent results. Thus it was with Neptune in King George's natus at the outbreak of war, passing, happily, to the sextile of the Sun. In William II's natus it was certainly going to the sextile of Jupiter at the outbreak of war, but that planet was weak,

and from this direction it passed to the square of Mercury, its dispositor and lord of the 12th house.

The Novenary Measure

We come now to another valuable measure.

The Novenary Measure, as its name denotes, is based on a division of the sign of 30° into nine parts, of which each consists of 3° 20′.

English students of Indian Astrology are aware of the value of the *navamsa* or ninth part of the sign.

This measure is, of course, quicker than that of the Duodenary measure, and, perhaps, is less important; yet its value is considerable.

Applied to Cases 1 and 2 we get these results:

Case No. 1

32° 21′ must be multiplied by $3\frac{1}{3}$, or 10 over 3, to change it from the 1° measure to the Novenary. This yields 107° 50′. This means that each body is moved to the square of its radical place plus 17° 50′.

Uranus is then found in 15° 11′ Aquarius, conj. Moon.

Ascendant is moved to 8° 7′ Sagittarius, opp. Neptune.

Very striking indications, even apart from those furnished by the other measures.

Case No. 2

15° 5′ multiplied by 10 over 3 is 50° 20′.

Added to the Sun, this body is brought to 18° 6′ Aries, opposition Moon, square Neptune.

Added to Uranus, this is brought to 17° 27′ Pisces, conj. Venus.

The M.C. is brought to Saturn.

The Moon is brought to conj. Antares, the poisonous star in the *constellation* Scorpio.

The Septenary Measure

The fourth measure which will be mentioned is the Septenary, based, as its name denotes, on a division of the sign into sevenths, or units of $4\frac{2}{7}°$ each. This is the measure of the Point of Life, but I apply it not only to the First Point of Aries, but to all horoscopical factors, and I have little doubt that it is valid, although, being more rapid than the others, it may be less important.

Applying this to Case No. 1 we get Sun sq. Ascendant and Moon conj. Sun—both typical of great changes, while Neptune and Venus come to Uranus. In Case No. 2, Sun comes to the conjunction of Saturn, ruling the 8th.

These results must be regarded as satisfactory, and even if such cannot always be found, yet the Four Measures constitute a net through which few events will pass without proper directional authorization! On the other hand, they do not furnish such a crowd of directions as to make it a foregone conclusion that there must be one or more for every possible occurrence —a criticism that has been made (I think unjustly) against some systems.

Those who find the four measures too many to apply to all elements of the map are advised to use only the traditional significators, the Sun, Moon, and Angles. These will amply suffice for all important events, but

if the exact time of precipitation is required, then lunations, transits, and lunar secondaries should be used.

Our next subject of investigation is a system which stands by itself, and is, perhaps, even more symbolic in its conception than those we have just considered.

The Fractional Method

The *Fractional System*, first set forth in the *Zodiac and the Soul*, is a development of the ordinary One-Degree method, or, alternatively, of the Radix System.

It was in examining the natus of General Charles Gordon that this method occurred to me. He died under an arc of 52° and this is exactly *double* the distance between his Mars and Moon.

It seemed possible to me that, as the distance between any two bodies in the natus represents their *primary*, or *basic*, relationship to one another as regards that individual, there might be *secondary* relationships, expressed in time, which might be derivable from that primary arc. In other words, if 1° to the year be the primary measure, might there not be subordinate measures corresponding to the principal fractions of 1°?

Here, in Gordon's case, a ½° measure brought Moon and Mars into relationship. Was this fortuitous or significant of a simple but valuable law?

Numerous cases are given in the above work that seem to point to the latter conclusion, and a strict examination of my own life, in the light of this idea, proved satisfactory.

It is clear that this system is easily ridiculed. One can, of course, calculate innumerable arcs of direction, by constant subdivision of the basic arc, or by constant multiplication if it is small. But is this a valid objection? Are not the planets in constant interaction?

Whatever the theoretical facts of the matter, I believe that we can usefully calculate subordinate arcs to occur, on an average, about every five years, and these will have noticeable results provided the native lives what may be called a "live" life. This will mean that a basic arc of 80° may be divided into $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$ arcs, together with the additional $\frac{1}{16}$ sub-arcs, making 15 in all, plus the basic arc. If the basic arc is much less, then the $\frac{1}{16}$ divisions may be omitted, leaving us with 7, plus the basic arc. If the basic arc is very small, then we shall have to take sub-arcs of $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2, and so forth. The more frequently the sub-arcs will occur in the life the less importance they will probably possess.

In examining this method it is necessary to bear in mind the frequency with which it is possible to calculate them, and, unless it had been possible to find appropriate arcs for events with a minimum deviation in time, I should have regarded the whole method as illusory. But my experience is that such very close arcs can in fact be found, and while almost *any* system will produce some sort of direction for the events of life, within a margin of a year or so, or, conversely, some sort of event for every direction, it is doubtful if really appropriate directions can be found to measure within a week or so of events except the method employed be valid.

Investigators should, indeed, be very stringent in applying tests to fresh ideas of this sort, and it is well

to bear in mind the rule that *one* clear exception destroys the rule, however many instances may be adduced to support it. I do not mean that a system should be required to find a direction for every event, though ideally we might demand this, but a system which produces a single direction for which there is no such event in the life as it might be expected to indicate, must be incorrect, *unless* a good and sufficient reason for the failure can be found, as, for instance, adequate counteracting factors. I am a little doubtful as to the admissibility even of this excuse, for experience rather indicates that coincident directions of contrary nature do not so much modify each other, as operate in different channels.

Those who aspire to use directional astrology practically will probably agree that unreliable directions are worse than none at all.

The calculation of sub-arcs in this system is extremely simple.

For example, in my map the basic arc, Sun to Mars, is 18° 37′. We can then proceed:

Sun–Mars basic arc	18° 37′
½ arc	9° 18′
¼ arc	4° 39′

As the last of these is less than 5° we shall go no further, but from them can obtain:

¾ arc	13° 57′
1¼ arc	23° 16′
1½ arc	27° 55′
1¾ arc	32° 34′
2 arc	37° 14′

All these were Martian epochs in my life, though, of

course, by no means the sole ones, for the planet can also be related similarly with the Angles, the Moon, and the other planets. There is, however, much truth in the traditional limitation of directions to those involving one of the four significators, Sun, Moon, M.C., and ascendant, to which some add the Part of Fortune. Interplanetary directions have certainly less value in most systems.

With respect to orbs, most of these influences lasted two or three months, with a liability to act especially under other subordinate influences, such as transits and lunar secondaries. Apart from these, the fractionals act as a sort of diffused undercurrent, plainly perceptible to the watchful student, especially if introspective; but not always productive, by themselves, of definite events.

With respect to the character of these influences, this depends on (*a*) the essential nature of the bodies, and (*b*) their radical strength. For example, Mars–Saturn is always bad, though less so if they are natally strong. Such an interaction as Sun–Mars is energizing, impulsive, exciting, but not necessarily evil.

I do not myself calculate fractions from a body to a place of aspect, but always from body to body, with the exception of a close opposition, when the basic arc would be taken from one body to the point of opposition of the other.

Whether it may ultimately be found that one fraction has a character different from another remains to be seen, and just as our traditional aspects are founded on the half, third, and fifth of the circle, so it may be found that, besides taking the half of the basic arc and its derivatives, we may also take the third and its derivatives, and even the fifth.

Turning to our two cases, we shall recall that the arc for the first was 32° 21′.

We may fairly safely, in such an instance, look to Mars and Saturn, so constantly at work in cases of dire physical calamity. They are 57° 41′ apart; $\frac{9}{16}$ is 32° 26′—very close in time and appropriate in character. The Sun and Mars are 10° 47′ apart; multiply by 3, and we have 32° 21′. From Neptune to the Sun is 25° 54′, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ of this equals 32° 22′. Note these arcs are all within about three weeks of the exact time: such precision can scarcely be fortuitous.

A fourth characteristic arc is asc. to Saturn, 21° 37′; $1\frac{1}{2}$ is 32° 25′. Saturn in Virgo is quite appropriate to an accident through machinery.

Note that these measures are *not* equated.

In Case No. 2 we saw that Mars–Uranus gives a very close basic arc. From Uranus to Sun is 30° 39′ and half this is 15° 20′, which is near.

Two more cases of accidents may be adduced at this point to illustrate the Fractional Method, although they may also be examined by those who wish in the light of the other processes.

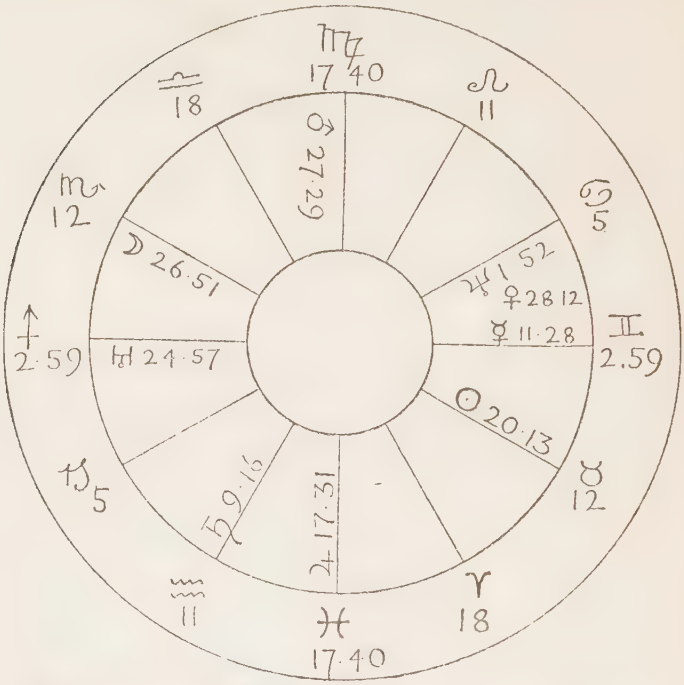
Case No. Three

The native of the following horoscope was a young man who was killed while in a motor-car, in a wind-storm, near his seventeenth birthday. Date of birth, 11th May, 1903, 8 p.m., 39° 45′ N., 105° W.

As the basic arc for death is (approximately) 17° 0′, which is not a large figure, we shall not subdivide it except by 2, obtaining therefore multiples of the $\frac{1}{2}$ arc of 8° 30′. Thus, 1 = 17°, $1\frac{1}{2}$ = 25° 30′, 2 = 34° 0′, $2\frac{1}{2}$ = 42° 30′, 3 = 51° 0′, $3\frac{1}{2}$ = 59° 30′, 4 = 68° 0′,

and $5 = 85° 0'$. Looking round the map for distances near these, we get:

Sun to opp. Uranus	34° 40′
Sun to Neptune	41° 40′
Mars to Moon	59° 21′
Neptune to Mars	85° 37′

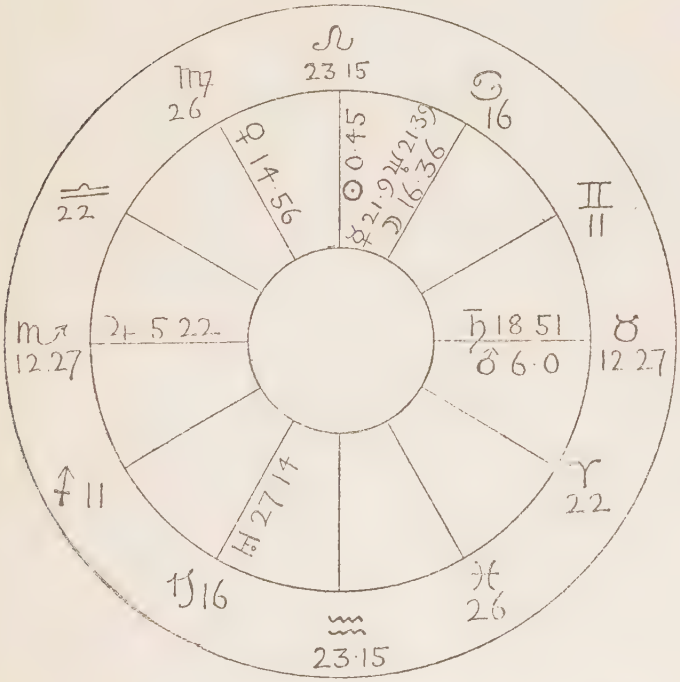


All these are close. We can see *how* close by converting them by applying to them the appropriate fraction. Thus:

34° 40′	divided by	2	equals	17° 20′
41° 40′	,,	2½	,,	16° 40′
59° 21′	,,	3½	,,	16° 57′
85° 37′	,,	5	,,	17° 07′

To obtain the mean arc of these four we need only add them up and divide by four. The result is 17° 01′, which is near enough to the unfortunate lad's seventeenth birthday to satisfy the most exacting critic.

CASE NO. FOUR



This native was killed at the age of 9 years and nearly 5 months by an automobile. Birth was 24th July, 1911, 2 p.m., 44° 20′ N., 95° 45′ W.; Sex, male. Death was on the 18th December, 1920. Arc for death is therefore 9° 24′.

The radical indications here are more severe than in the preceding case, for the Sun is in affliction with Mars, Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune, and the ascendant is besieged by the oppositions of the malefics, the Moon and Mercury being only moderately well-placed.

Fractional afflictions here are typical and close to time. Mars–Mercury, $\frac{1}{8}$, is 9° 24′, Neptune–Sun, 1, is 9° 06′, Mars–Sun, $\frac{1}{9}$, is 9° 25′, and Mercury–Sun, 1, 9° 36′. The mean of these four is pretty well exact to time.

In neither of these instances have I referred to the angles, as the time of birth is not recorded as being exact.

CHAPTER TWO

THE INTERPRETATION OF DIRECTIONS

It is generally allowed that experience is necessary in order to judge accurately and express appropriately what is conceived to be the probable effect of Directions. Not only a wide experience, but if possible a knowledge of the special reactions of the horoscope under examination. In this respect the astrologer resembles the physician, who can deal best with a patient whose constitution is known to him.

But it would be going too far to say that nothing can be taught about prognostication and that the student must learn everything for himself. Certain principles have been propounded and may be relied upon.

For instance, it is generally allowed that directions merely bring to birth what is promised by the nativity; that the most powerful directional configuration cannot effect what the natus does not permit. Perhaps this precept has its exceptions, but they are very rare and probably are apparent rather than real, being due to our failure to comprehend all that the natus signifies.

Hence to interpret directions we must first interpret the natus to ourselves, and decide what reactions are possible. A formidable satellitium of progressed bodies in Aries might be interpreted as a menace of apoplexy,

but if there is no similar indication natally, this possibility is removed.

Natally strong bodies can do little harm directionally and natally afflicted ones can do little good. A failure to appreciate this has caused many happy surprises and many painful disappointments.

Planets tend to operate in terms of their radical positions rather than their progressed places; and this is true, in my experience, in all systems.

Again, in the symbolic systems, we are spared all concern as to directions to progressed positions; obviously there cannot be any, for all bodies maintain their natal distances apart. A body moved by the one-degree measure may of course form an aspect with a body progressed by the novenary or duodenary measures, but it is hardly likely that such directions have any value.

With every direction we are concerned with four considerations:

1. The essential character of the two bodies.
2. The signs occupied.
3. The houses occupied.
4. The houses ruled.
5. The nature of the aspect, as such.

1. The Sun has relation to the activities of life, the public or professional life, one's honour, repute, achievements, and the positive and masculine side of one's work. The Moon is related to the domestic, moral, interior, and emotional aspect of life, which is negative and feminine. The Midheaven has relation to attainment, publicity, opportunity, and the chances that the environment give or deny for self-expression: it is, as it were, a door or outlet of self-expression,

which the good and bad directions alternatively open and shut. The Ascendant relates to the personal life and in particular to the physical body and health, and planets in aspect to it enter into the life in a personal sense.

The powers of the Planets are well known. Mercury, of course, stimulates intellectual life and the interchange of thought. Venus is connected with the affections and the artistic faculties, as well as being potent in social matters and a great stimulant to all forms of co-operation. Mars is very marked in action, being enterprising, invigorating, and headstrong, with certain tendencies which may lead to quarrels, accidents, or illness. Jupiter produces prosperity, opportunity, well-being of all kinds, and sincere religious thought. The action of Saturn is, perhaps, too well known to need description. On the better side it is a strong consolidating influence, with powers of organization, arrangement, and construction. On the less happy side it is privative, either taking away or delaying the development of plans and the fulfilment of desires. Uranus produces rapid and at times violent changes of mind and action, brilliant or crazy notions, a tendency to act in an unusual manner for good or ill; either inspired thoughts or wilful and dangerous ones. Neptune tends always to draw the native away from manifestation and to bring about conditions of retirement, abdication, or concealment. It may cause long illnesses and is undoubtedly connected with death.

2. The Signs occupied by each planet cause a *permanent and intimate* modification of its action; it is not "Mars" or "Uranus," as the case may be, but "Mars–Pisces" or "Uranus–Libra," for the whole life, and whatever other elements may intrude this essential

modification must not be forgotten. It is part of the planet's attributes, so far as the map in question is concerned.

In the symbolic systems, as in day-to-the-year directions, planets progress into other signs; and this constitutes a secondary and temporary diathesis. For example, to follow the two instances above, Mars might pass from Pisces into Gemini, and this would lead to activity in writing or thinking, Piscean in character, expressed through Mercurial media. So Uranus–Libra might come to Capricorn and the social and co-operative aspect of this position would operate in business relationships or in some such 10th house manner.

Such sub-influences may seem puzzling and involved; but careful analysis will usually disclose the probable manner of their action.

3 and 4. The Houses occupied are intimately related to the planets throughout life, forming, as one might say, their field of action, while their aspects extend their field to various parts of the horoscope. This field is also extended by 4—the houses they rule.

Little comment is required on this, and the matters ruled by the houses are well known.

The question of houses brings us to consider briefly the correct system of house-division, a matter long under dispute and at the present time much to the fore.

Unfortunately, I do not feel in a position to speak at all convincedly on this subject. From the standpoint of character-delineation the usual semi-arc method employed in the maps in this book and popularized by Raphael's ephemeris and the Alan Leo publications, has generally seemed satisfactory to me, although it

cannot be denied that it is open to some logical objection, inasmuch as we divide each semi-arc equally at the meridian, although they are not equal to each other; and then again, we trisect them equally.

Yet other objections can be taken to the systems of Campanus and Regiomontanus; and although the former of these has a good many adherents, whose views are entitled to every respect, yet many equally able astrologers, together with the vast majority of amateurs, use the semi-arc method, which they seem to find satisfactory.

In the present work the question is important, in view of the unquestionable fact that planets can be directed to cusps, and cusps to planets. Here, again, experienced students claim that this is only possible with the Campanus system, whilst others say exactly the same for the semi-arc cusps. We must be contented to leave the matter open for further investigation, and perhaps the methods herein explained may be helpful in carrying this out.

For the natal point of view the best plan is probably to allow fairly wide cuspal orbs.

5. The nature of aspects does not call for discussion, for there is little to add to the descriptions given in text-books, which, interpreted intelligently and with due consideration for the special features of each case and the promise of the natus, will point out the way in which each influence is likely to operate, in so far as it is possible to do so. However, I may observe that I have found the Quincunx of greater relative value than is commonly supposed.

Conjunctions are always of preëminent importance.

A word may also not be out of place in regard to *Rapt Parallels*.

Rapt Parallels

This name is applied, in primary directing, to the direction which occurs when, by apparent motion, two bodies are so progressed as to be equidistant from the meridian or horizon. Thus a planet might be as far east of the cusp of the 10th house as another is west of the same cusp, or of the 4th cusp. Or they might be so placed that the horizon is exactly between them. Such positions may, of course, occur in the natus and are then very important, but we are now concerned with them as directions.

They may be regarded, for convenience' sake, as arising from the progression of the angles themselves. For example, in my natus the M.C. will obviously progress until it brings the nadir to the point exactly between Sun and Venus (which dates to marriage) or exactly between Sun and Mars (which dates to entering the army). Or we can take the midway point of Moon and Neptune, and direct the descendant to it.

In primary directing the process of calculating rapt parallels is somewhat tedious, but from a symbolic point of view it is simplicity itself, and is almost self-explanatory.

Take the distance between the two bodies (or, if they are on opposite sides of the Zodiac, between one body and the opposition of the other) and divide this by two. Add the result to the less-advanced of the two bodies, and you then have the midpoint in longitude. Direct to this as to a planet, and call the direction *a* r.p. *b*, *a* and *b* being the two bodies concerned. Or, to avoid confusion with primary directing, you may style it "M.C. (or asc.) to midpoint *a-b*."

These parallels are of great importance—in fact, it

may be asserted that they are as important as any directions possibly can be. They may be used with all symbolic methods, but may especially be recommended in connection with the slower measures, such as naronics and one-degree.

In primary directing *mundane parallels* arise when a body passes to the same distance from an angle as a body held *at birth*, so that only one is progressed in this case, instead of two.

These can also be employed with symbolic motion and are very potent. Thus, in my natus, since the Sun is 19° 49′ from the nadir, a point 19° 49′ east of the same cusp will be sensitive, i.e. 2° 11′ ♑; and direction may be made to it.

A question that is of vital importance in all directional matters is that of *Orbs*. For it must be frankly admitted that, if we calculate a fair number of directions and then allow generous orbs, we shall have little difficulty as a rule in accommodating each direction with a fairly appropriate event, however absurd the system employed. One Continental student even records that he selected a time and place of birth at random from the ephemeris, erected a "nativity" from these data, calculated directions from it, and then wrote down, again at random, a dozen or so "events" of an imaginary life: "with a little good will" he found he was able to relate the directions, calculated correctly from the imaginary natus, to the events in the equally imaginary "life"! Systems must indeed be rigidly tested, and directions based on them must correspond *in time and character* with actual occurrences. Perfection can hardly be expected, but the easy error of "making the wish the father to the thought" must be avoided.

Apart from this, directions are of much less use practically if we cannot determine with reasonable exactness when they will operate. Hence the peculiar value of transits, of lunar secondaries, and of the Right Ascension system mentioned earlier in this work: they do act extremely near to time.

Turning to the methods dealt with here, mention has already been made of the one-degree and radix measures in this connection: the events indicated tend in my experience to occur within the bracket formed by the two, *after* the one-degree date, but *before* the radix. Being comparatively slow measures these must not be expected to be very exact to time, and precision must be sought by attending to concurrent transits, lunar secondaries, and similar factors. Nevertheless, we saw in Cases Nos. 1 and 2 that there were appropriate one-degree directions within 2′ of arc, or 12 days of time.

But whilst these results may be obtained in such matters as Accidents, which happen at a definite moment, other occasions arise when a long-continued condition—such as an illness—may last for months with little variation. Here we may find a train of appropriate directions, and in fact we usually do find this; but it is also often the case that one dominating direction indicates the whole condition, whilst the others may show fluctuations. Generally speaking, I would allow an orb of about 1°, which equals, of course, a year either side with the One-Degree system and proportionately less with the other measures. After this, I would expect the direction to have very little influence, and unless other directions came into action in an auxiliary sense, or the damage done were irremediable by nature (as a lost limb), the patient would recover.

With respect to the Duodenary, Septenary, and Novenary Measures, I should consider that directions, if they produce one definite occurrence, ought to act within a month, or about 12′ and 17′ of arc respectively. But that does not mean that, after this time has elapsed, they have altogether ceased to be operative. So far as they themselves are concerned this might be true, but they are still in the background, ready to exert secondary influence in mitigation or augmentation of any other directional force. Thus, in Case No. 1 we had numerous duodenary influences, but none nearer than 19′, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ months. Their average, as we saw on page 31, was very close to time, and we must consider all of them as acting, in a subsidiary manner, in reinforcement of the Saturn square Mars O-D. In Case No. 2, Neptune is still 51′ from opposition Sun; but it cannot be supposed that this influence is not a genuine indication of the death by blood-poisoning.

In sum, I think that, taken by themselves, these measures should act within a month. But if there are other directions operating about the same time (as is usually the case), then they cannot be treated as distinct and separate; the general directional condition must be studied, and curiously, it seems that the one-degree measure, though the slowest, is often the closest to time. It seems fairly safe to say that all symbolic measures (except the Radix) tend to eventuate *after* exactitude.

Sub-duodenaries have, as might be expected, a much wider orb, and may be traced over a period of several years on either side of their exactitude. But they, too, seem to follow rather than precede this date.

Fractionals seem to act well to time, but important

ones may have influence over several months, and, being derivatives of the one-degree measure, they seem, like this, to be subject to the rule that they cover a period from exactitude to the time when they fall when equated by the Naibod correction.

Something may now be said on the subject of *direct and converse directing.*

These terms have been used, with a sad lack of uniformity, in relation to primary directions. When a body was assumed to move *in the sense of the Zodiac* (a thing it never can actually do so far as apparent motion is concerned) it was said to be directed *ddz.*, or by direct direction in the Zodiac. If it was assumed to move clockwise, it was said to be a direction *cz.*, or contrary to the Zodiac. Sepharial, in *Directional Astrology*, reverses this usage, pointing out that all primary directions are due to the one natural fact of the Earth's axial rotation.

So far as Symbolic Directing goes, the whole conception of motion is merely a convenience. If we say that, by the one-degree measure, the Sun in 30 years moves 30°, we merely mean that it exerts an influence, at this time, as from a point 30° in advance of its radical place. Whether it *moves* thither, even in a symbolical sense, hardly enters into the question, except, as we have said, by way of intellectual convenience.

Similarly, it is convenient, as a rule, to regard all bodies as moving *forward* in the Zodiac. If this is done no directions can be omitted.

However, the exception to this arises when we wish (as may be the case) to calculate only those directions in which *some* factors, as for instance, Sun, Moon, or Angles, are concerned and those only. We might wish,

for instance, to find and tabulate all directions made *by and to* the Sun. The most convenient way to do this is to move the Sun both forward and backward; if we only advance it, we may miss aspects formed to its radical place, unless we also advance all other bodies in the map.

To illustrate from my own horoscope, the Sun receives the sextile of Jupiter O-D at 36° 29′. We can certainly obtain this by adding this arc to Jupiter and bringing it to 11° 49′ ♐. But if we are dealing only with the Sun we shall be less likely to miss this if we treat the matter as though the Sun went back, conversely, to 5° 20′ ♑. Similarly with Mars sextile Sun at 41° 23′: we may move Mars forward to 11° 49′ ♈ or we may move the Sun back to 6° 26′ ♑. In a word, most people will probably find it easier to imagine one body moving both ways, rather than all bodies moving one way.

I have sometimes thought that directions formed by the movement of significators in the sense of the Zodiac are more important than those formed by the movement of other bodies in the sense of the Zodiac to the aspect of significators. But on the whole I would prefer to make no difference between them in point of strength.

Students should carefully note the peculiar effects of progressed aspects between bodies in aspect at birth. In these cases the direction is usually different from the natal aspect, a square in the radix progressing into a trine, a sextile to a square and so forth. In such instances the progression usually brings to fruition the significance of the natal configuration, slightly modified according to the change of aspect. For example, if Sun be in square to Jupiter at birth, the progressed trine

that will be formed at 30 by the one-degree measure or at 50 by the naros, will tend to bring into action the meaning of the natal square, with some benefits due to the nature of the trine aspect, and, of course, due also to the intrinsically benefic character of Jupiter. Sun square Saturn progressing to the trine would be much less beneficial, though even here the trine direction would bestow *some* good.

Progressed directions between radically aspecting bodies are thus extremely important, but yet require special care in judgment.

One apparent difficulty with all comparatively rapid methods of uniform progression is, that the progressed bodies form simultaneous aspects to their own radical places. Thus, with duodenaries, at the age of 36 all bodies will have moved to the exact square of their own places at birth, and in the same manner all will square their places by novenary measure at 27, and by septenary progression the same thing will happen at 21.

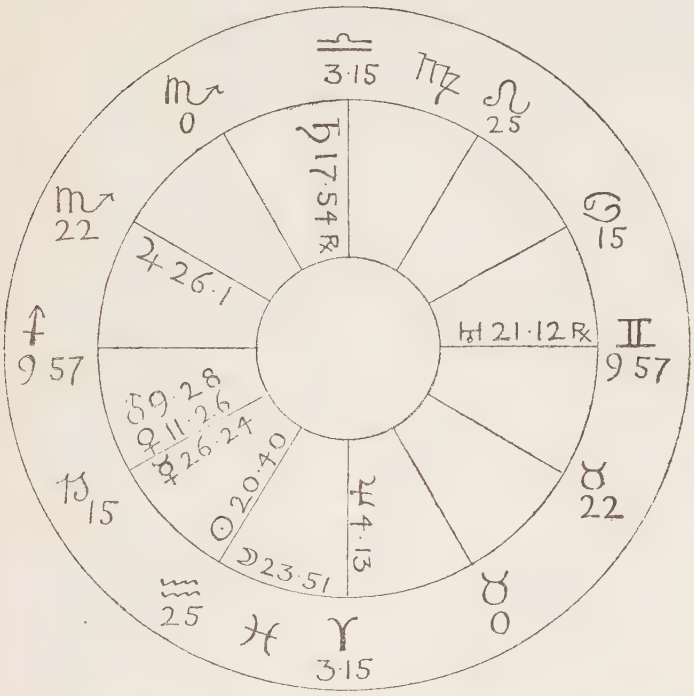
Probably all such aspects may be disregarded, except perhaps in this sense, that these periods mark a sort of re-emphasizing of the natus and its tendencies and possibilities—such times, in fact, may be regarded as offering fresh opportunites to unfold the latent powers of the birth-map, so that there may be a kind of breaking-up of conditions, and a re-orientation of the energies.

Sometimes these climacteric periods are not as good as they might appear, owing to the distribution of the planets at birth.

As an example I might refer to the case of a male, born at Geneva, at 3.30 a.m., 10th February, 1864. This man poisoned himself in prison with acid, aged

48¼ years, the exact arc being 48° 14′, so that the duodenary progression is 120° 35′—almost exactly a trine arc.

CASE NO. FIVE

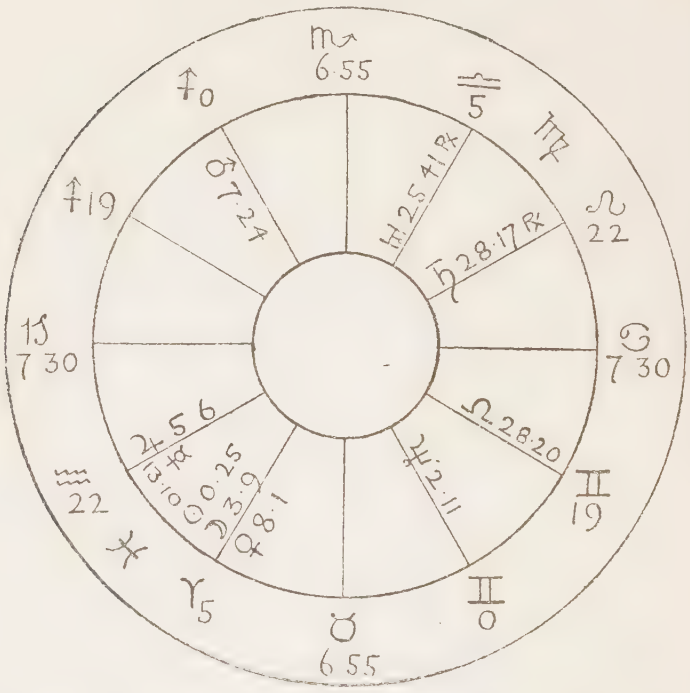


In this natus we find a grand trine in air, composed of Saturn, Sun, and Uranus. The grand trine is traditionally evil and modern experience confirms this view. In air it tends to fecklessness and *laissez-faire*, and with Saturn at the meridian and Sagittarius rising we might expect alternations of hope and despair, with very little stability. Neptune on I.C. is by no means good.

The duodenary progression brings Saturn to conjunction Sol, and the latter to conjunction Uranus, whilst Mercury is opp. Jupiter, and Moon opposition Mercury. The ascendant comes to a midway point between the opposing Neptune and Saturn.

We give a somewhat similar case below.

CASE NO. SIX



This is the nativity of a female, born 3 a.m., 21st March, 1890, at Geneva. She committed suicide by poison, on the 25th April, 1909.

The map shows many brilliant configurations, though Mercury is rather weak, and both Lights are square the Nodes.

Here the novenary progression is 63° 37′, close to the sextile.

This brings Jupiter past the conjunction of the bodies in Aries, the trine of Mars and sextile of Neptune. But the Lights are going to the opposition of Mars, and Neptune is only just past opp. Jupiter.

Significant also are the duodenaries, Uranus sq. Mercury and asc. opp. Saturn, with the M.C. conj. the Tail, though both as a nativity and directionally this map is something of a problem, for, from a conventional point of view, it contains far more than the average of benefic aspects. However, this is not the place to discuss possible explanations, although students will probably seek these independently. Saturn is square Neptune by sub-duodenary progress.

CHAPTER THREE

THE PREDICTION OF MARRIAGE

It is one of the advantages of the systems we have explained that many problems of Predictive Astrology may be reduced, by means of them, to much more definite rules than hitherto.

For example, traditional Astrology gives many directions as characteristic of marriage, such as good directions between the angles and Venus, or the Sun or Moon and that planet.

These are true so far as they go, and may be most usefully employed as an adjunct to our present methods. But they are of too varied a character to be used, by themselves, with assurance.

Our present object is to demonstrate that the One-Degree Measure—the most simple and basic of all systems—affords a valuable index to the correct solution of our problem.

First, it is, of course, needful that the radical indications be carefully considered.

We may classify maps from the standpoint of marriage into four categories:

1. Early marriages, between approximately 19 and 25. In these cases the 7th house will be configured favourably. Good aspects to the ruler, occupant, or cusp from the Sun, Venus, Mars, or Jupiter are very accelerative of marriage.

2. Marriages between 25 and 30, in which cases we usually find some Saturnian action affecting the 7th Saturn, even well configured, delays marriage.

3. Late marriages, from 30 onwards, in which cases we shall find severe afflictions to the 7th house.

4. Maps that do not promise marriage at all, when we shall commonly find the Sun (in female genitures) or the Moon (in male nativities) closely configured with Saturn.

Venus afflicted by Saturn may delay marriage but by no means necessarily forbids it. Violent afflictions to the 7th denote varied and possibly tragic experiences, but do not indicate celibacy.

Having classified our horoscope by the above rules we turn our attention to Venus, which, in both sexes, is the supreme index of marriage considered as an act of co-operation or union.

Our general rule is that marriage will occur when Venus, by one-degree measure, forms an aspect to the lord, occupant, or cusp of the 7th house; or receives an aspect from one of them.

We may modify this thus far: That marriage may be accelerated by a year or two if, during the formation but before the exact completion of the above aspect, Venus forms another aspect favourable to marriage.

Again, if, in a map promising early marriage, a good aspect between Venus and the lord, occupier, or cusp of the 7th is impossible, owing to their radical location, then we may regard aspects formed to or by Venus to the Sun or (less often) to Jupiter.

Too much regard should not be paid to coincident evil directions, which commonly occur, especially oppositions. Marriage is a time of readjustment, and

without being cynical, we may say, frequently of stress and strain. An opposition or two is not uncharacteristic of such circumstances.

Turning to well-authenticated examples:

1. As an instance of early marriage we may cite H.M. Queen Victoria, who wedded the Prince Consort at $20\frac{3}{4}$.

Early marriage may be expected, for Jupiter, lord 7th, is sextile Mars.

Adding $20\frac{3}{4}°$ to Venus we bring her to $17\frac{3}{4}°$ Taurus, $\frac{3}{4}°$ past the square of Jupiter. Adding $20\frac{3}{4}°$ to cusp 7th, we bring it exactly trine Venus. Uranus, which may be supposed in this map to have some slight 7th house value, receives opp. Sun.

The horoscope of the Prince Consort, who married at $20\frac{1}{2}$, shows Saturn, in 7th, to trine Venus, $\frac{1}{2}°$ to go. Jupiter, lord 7th, is near trine Moon, Moon is sextile ruler, and cusp 7th receives good aspects.

In this natus Saturn has a mixed 7th and 8th house effects. The brilliant aspects of Venus indicate early marriage.

In King Edward VII's map Venus in Libra sextile the ruler has the same significance; he wedded at something over 21. Moon, part-ruler of the 7th, is conj. Venus, 1° past. Cusp 7th is close square Venus.

In the map of the Duchess of York Venus is trine Jupiter in the 7th, exact.

2. Later marriage is indicated in King George's map by Saturn in 7th, albeit exalted and well aspected. The direction of Sun sextile Venus is exact, and Venus sesquiquadrate Saturn is only 1° out. Moon on cusp 7th is trine Uranus, very close to time—but that is outside the scope of our rule and need only concern us in passing.

Queen Mary's map shows Venus conj. Mercury, part-lord 7th, exact. Also ruler trine Mars, in 7th, exact.

As a further example of this class, I may cite a man, born in Yorkshire, 17th October, 1887, with 11° ♏ rising. He had Neptune in 7th, quincunx the Moon, and Venus is weak in Virgo. The Moon, too, after the sextile of Mars, has the square of Saturn in Leo.

He married just after the outbreak of the Great War, and, being a territorial, went abroad the next day and was killed on the Aisne. His age was then 27.

Here Venus is herself the ruler of the 7th, and is too near the trine of Neptune, occupying that house, to form any aspect in young manhood except the rather weak sesquiquadrate at 24½. The same condition applies to the cusp of the 7th and Venus. We may therefore look to Venus and the Sun, and we find that the latter comes to the exact sextile at 27. About the same time the ruler of the 1st, Mars, is trine Neptune.

The Duke of York married soon after he was 27. Venus, at birth, is in Scorpio, square Jupiter and only 9° from Saturn, so that we should class this as somewhat late marriage.

We have Jupiter sextile Venus and Mars lord 7th trine cusp 7th, both exact, while Venus is biquintile cusp 7th, 1° out. Moon is exactly conjunction the Sun, and ascendant exactly conjunction Moon, both by one-degree direction. It would be hard to overlook such powerful and clear indications.

Duodenary Indications

Taking *Venus only*, we find:—
Queen Victoria, ♀ ✶ ♂ △ ♃.
Prince Consort, ♀ △ ♃.
King Edward VII, Asc. △ ♀.
Duchess of York, ☉ □ ♀.

King George V, ♅ △ ♀.
Queen Mary, ♀ △ ☽.
Case cited above, ♅ □ ♀ [note tragic circumstances].
Duke of York, ♀ ✳ ♄.

It is interesting to note that the working-out of the above nine Duodenaries took me just under a quarter of an hour. To make a similar examination by means of any astronomical method would take considerably longer (in the case of Primaries almost indefinitely so), and those who ignore or assail symbolic methods would have difficulty in finding anything like such consistent results.

Apart from marriage considered as a legal compact and a union of two people for the general purposes of life, we must not neglect to mention the physical aspect of the contract; but it will suffice, for the information of all conversant with Astrology, if it is pointed out that this is usually indicated clearly by aspects formed between the 5th and 7th houses, that is to say, between their rulers, occupants, or cusps. One strong aspect of this kind will *normally* be found to coincide with marriage. This forms an additional check upon the prognostication of marriage.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE "MEASURE OF DEATH"

To foretell death accurately from the nativity has always been regarded as a true test of astrological proficiency, but, whilst the art of prophecy can claim many successes in this direction, it has never reached anything like infallibility.

Nor, perhaps, will it ever do so. Astrological prophecy is always a matter of *judgment.* Influences are calculated and appraised, but at the end it is always the judgment which must weigh them and deduce the *probable,* not the *inevitable,* result. If we put a 2oz. weight into one side of the scales and a 3oz. weight into the other, we *know* that the result will be the depression of the second. If we find that a feeble person of 70 has ten evil directions, we cannot *know* that death will result; we can but judge that this will be the case.

Nevertheless, certain investigations which have recently been made have thrown much fresh light on this problem.

But let me pause here, and most earnestly advise my reader to reflect whether he or she desires further knowledge on this matter. It is no shame to have a natural repugnance at the possibility or even the probability of death; still less is it a matter of shame to fear death for others whom one loves. Only if death has little terror for you ought you to study this chapter,

for (though I make no boastful claims and only wish to state what appear to be facts) I believe that there is much to reveal.

Let us glance at conventional teaching on this subject.

We know that as a rule astrologers believe that either the Sun, the Moon, or the ascending degree is hyleg, or the index of life and death, and that at death one of these, at least, must be afflicted. Usually it is said that the one that is hyleg must be subject to an evil direction of a potent sort, and many claim that a train of such is generally to be found. If the 6th or 8th house is involved, so much the worse.

We have no quarrel with this doctrine, which is no doubt true as far as it goes, though we regard the conventional systems of directing as being of very uncertain value.

We may further add that a very critical time usually arises when a malefic comes by one-degree direction to an angle. This often affects the physical welfare, especially if the malefic be badly aspected at birth. If it comes (*a*) from near the cusp of the 2nd to the ascendant, (*b*) from 6th to nadir, (*c*) from 8th to descendant, or (*d*) from 12th to midheaven, then the results are especially likely to come in terms of health. No actual danger may be encountered, but it is always a critical time, or at least a very trying one. This was my own experience when asc. came to opposition Neptune (natally in 8th) at the age of 38, and about the same time Mars, coming from 5th to nadir, caused much sickness in relation to children.

The angles, after all, stand for physical manifestation, and any malefic threat directed to them from planets concerned, in the special map in question, with

health (as by being in, or ruling, the 6th, 8th, or 12th) must symbolize some interruption in the native's manifestation on earth. Death, we know, levels all, and destroys all honours and distinctions of rank: this must often be indicated by an affliction to the meridian, unless the native be very mean and lowly indeed.

But these general rules are quite inadequate, and persons with very bad nativities, as well as directions, sometimes live very long. The afflictions will do much, but may just fail to kill.

An investigation of about 100 cases of death, in the light of certain directional systems, has given me much more on which to build.

These results can be very succinctly stated, although a good deal of work was involved in finding them.

1. Jupiter and Neptune.

It is an interesting point that these planets, the one an acknowledged benefic and the other certainly not violent, have special relation to death. Not, probably, to the antecedent causes of death, such as accident or sickness, but to the actual liberation of soul from body, which, in some respects at least, Astrology cannot regard as an evil.

In all my cases save only two exceptions, I find that there is an aspect between these two bodies at death, calculated by the one-degree measure.

It is interesting to note that in each of these two exceptions the two bodies are *in conjunction at birth*, and although, by this measure, they form no direction at death, there are similar directions, to wit, in No. 1, Neptune square Mercury in Pisces, and, in No. 2, Neptune sextile Mercury in Pisces.

It must be noted that the aspects here indicated are

of all kinds.[1] I have used the minor as well as the major, the so-called good as well as the so-called evil. The orbs, at death, have been kept very close, except with conjunctions and oppositions, which sometimes run to 7°. Squares and trines are as a rule no more than 3°, and the minor aspects are not allowed more than 2°. I have also found that an aspect of exactly 100° occurs so frequently that I have had to allow it, but with no more orb than 1°. About a third of the whole list is exact to less than 1°.

With reference to the occurrence of good aspects at death, these may indicate an easy passing, or one that was desired—some of the cases are of suicide and others of very old persons. In all cases there are "bad" aspects of *some* sort, but although a direction between Jupiter and Neptune seems almost imperative, *this* may be a trine or sextile.

2. The list given on page 31 will give some idea of the frequency with which we find the Sun in affliction with Neptune (by duodenary calculation) at death. I believe this occurs as often as about nine times in ten, the opposition and conjunction being commonest, but the quincunx being by no means infrequent.

3. Directions between the Moon and Neptune, and between the Moon and Jupiter, are common, though not so frequent as between Jupiter and Neptune. These again are based on the 1° measure.

As regards Moon-Neptune, all sorts of aspects occur, but between Moon-Jupiter the quincunx occurs in about 10 % of the cases.

All that these observations can do is to give additional means of checking the possibility of death when

[1] The Naronic Directions for all of the eight cases given in the book are tabulated on p. 28 *supra*.

other directions are of a kind to allow of such a contingency.

We may glance at our five examples, given already.[1] Case No. 1, it will be remembered, did not die.

No. 2 shows Jupiter exactly 100° from Neptune. Neptune is Q. Moon, within 2°. Moon and Jupiter are hardly in aspect, there being only a wide semi-square.

Neptune is opposed to Sun, duodenary.

No. 3. Jupiter is sq. Neptune. Moon is not in aspect with Neptune, but that planet is in Cancer. Moon is sq. Jupiter.

Sun is conj. Neptune exact, duodenary.

No. 4. Neptune sq. Jupiter, Moon conj. Neptune, and Jupiter trine Moon.

Sun is conj. Neptune at birth, and, since death occurred at 9, no direction could be formed by duodenary measure between them. By this progression Sun is on the M.C. and Saturn conj. cusp 8th.

No. 5. Jupiter opposition Neptune, and Moon Q. Jupiter, 2°. Neptune is sextile Moon.

By duodenary, Sun is exactly conj. Uranus, but has no aspect with Neptune. It is in semi-square with it at birth.

No. 6. Neptune sesq. Jupiter, but Moon has no direction to either body.

Also, the Sun has no direction to Neptune, duo., the chief duodenary affliction being asc. opp. Saturn.

We must now pass from these helpful but defective rules, to one to which I have not yet found an excep-

[1] I may say these examples were chosen before the investigation into the subject of death had begun, and without any reference to the tests now given, in regard to which they are in the position of having been *chosen at random*.

tion, and which reduces the possible times of death, during an average life-time, to very few indeed, at least in the great majority of cases. At the same time it does not appear to denote inevitable death. When it is inoperative, demise seems impossible, but when it is operative it does not necessarily follow that death will ensue. To decide that, as far as decision is possible, reference must be had to other matters, mentioned above. But none of these can act without the concurrence of the *Measure of Death.*

This measure is, indeed, simplicity itself.

It consists of a uniform progression of 1° to every four years, or 15′ to the year. Four is the number of manifestation; under its influence we assume and discard our physical frames.

I have yet to find a single case wherein there was not at least one severe affliction, usually exact to one degree or less, by this measure at the time of death. Usually the 8th house is involved, and here we have no question of quintile, decile, or other minor aspect or of imaginary planets, but major aspects of a violent character. I only make the exception that the Quincunx, at least in this connection, is important.

Turning to the examples given already, we may observe that this measure seems to relate primarily to death, and death only, or to near escapes therefrom. Thus in Case No. 1, which did not result in death, we find Uranus opposed to the M.C. Saturn is certainly in square to Mercury. Jupiter and Neptune, ruling the 8th, have no affliction that can be deemed within orbs —for we demand an orb of not much more than 1° at most.

In Case No. 2, who died, we have Mars opposition the asc. by the Death Measure, Uranus conj. 8th cusp

and square Saturn lord 8th, and Saturn lord 8th square Mercury in that house.

It is true that the Sun is also sextile Saturn, but it would seem that in this measure good directions do little. The malefic nature of the measure cancels out with the benefic nature of the direction; perhaps it even overcomes it (see Case 4 below).

No. 3 brings Neptune to cusp 8th and Mars to its square. The cusp 8th itself will be quincunx Saturn, and Sun quincunx Uranus. Venus is conj. Neptune, and Uranus opp. Venus—an appalling array of directions. All within one degree.

We must recall that, as the measure is so slow, every direction counts for more than it would in a system wherein aspects are formed much more rapidly.

No. 4 has Uranus opp. Sun, just over 1°, the Sun and the opposition both justifying a rather larger orb. There are numerous good aspects by the same measure, such as Venus to Moon, Moon to Saturn, and Saturn to Mercury and Neptune. But Saturn, being opposed to the rising degree, seems to have turned all these to evil. Notice that the radical descendant is exactly between the two malefics in the natus.

No. 5 shows Uranus sq. Neptune, Mars quincunx Uranus, and asc. opp. Uranus.

No. 6, a rather difficult case from other points of view, yields Saturn sq. Neptune, Neptune opp. Mars, Mars sq. Mercury, and Moon conj. Venus. Cusp 8th is conj. Saturn.

In the nativity of a lady born at 10.35 p.m., local time, at Warsaw, on the 20th January, 1899, we find, at the age of $29\frac{3}{4}$ years, when she was very dangerously asphyxiated, Sun square Jupiter, Venus past the opposition of that planet, and Sun in exact quincunx.

Here there was recovery also, which shows that these directions must not be regarded as necessarily fatal, even when they are fairly severe. Only, because of their relative fewness in the average horoscopes, they must assuredly be regarded seriously. Note that in this case the Sun has good duodenary directions in the 7th—her husband, an officer of high rank in the Imperial Russian Navy, to whom we are indebted for the data, found and revived her. Otherwise, by this measure, Mercury, Jupiter, and the asc are all in affliction with Neptune; and the sub-duodenary ratio brings the ruler Venus, also ruling the 8th, to the exact opposition of that planet.

The data are:

Asc. 6°·3 ♎, M.C. 8°·3 ♋, ☉ 0°·7 ♒, ☽ 26°·0 ♉, ☿ 8°·7 ♑, ♀ 16°·0 ♐, ♂ 28°·0 ℞ ♋, ♃ 8°·4 ♏, ♄ 19°·8 ♐, ♅ 6°·8 ♐, ♆ 22°·5 ♊.

Positions in degrees and decimals of a degree.

The reader can test this measure by numerous cases, as I have done; and I have about as much confidence in it as in anything astrological.

But as we have had six examples, and the ancients were accustomed to say that "Unequal numbers please the gods," we will take a seventh case at random from among those unpublished ones that I have used in my researches.

Case No. Seven

This poor child, born on the 21st May, 1910, at Sydney, Australia, was murdered by her father about 11 p.m., 5th February, 1924, together with two sisters.

Radically, this terrible fate is shown by the afflictions in cardinal signs, and more especially by Venus

square Mars, a common feature in maps of unhappy childhood, whilst Saturn holds the nadir.

The Measure of Death gives us Mars sq. Venus, and cusp 8th sq. Mercury lord 8th.

By Duodenary we have Neptune sq. Sun, wide,

Uranus sq. Sun, Sun sq. Jupiter, and Saturn conj. Mercury.

By Novenary measure Mars is sq. Sun and Neptune conj. cusp 8th.

By Septenary, Sun is sq. Moon, and Jupiter is opp. Mercury.

Our One-Degree tests show us Jupiter square Neptune and Neptune square Moon, both close. Moon and Jupiter are without directional aspect, but are in the same sign at birth, a circumstance which sometimes seems to accompany an omission to form a direction at death, as we noted when treating of the Jupiter-Neptune indications.

By ordinary one-degree direction we get Venus opp. Moon, Mars opp. Uranus, Neptune sq. Saturn, and Uranus conj. asc.

An array such as is given above, based on a case selected without pre-examination, ought to convince the most obstinate sceptic of the utility and validity of Symbolic Directing. We may repeat, that directions by the *swifter* measures are of secondary import perhaps; but when they are formed at the rate of 1° per annum, and still more when they occur according to a measure of ¼° to the year, we are justified in attributing much value to them. When, therefore, many of these coincide *in time and in nature*, an event of great importance is certainly indicated.

The only criticism which I can see with respect to the ¼° measure is, that even if we allow only an orb of 1° on each side of it, this is equivalent in time to four years each way, so that we should have an epoch of eight years during which death would be possible.

In the ordinary way this period would have to be reduced by a study of other methods, such as have been explained herein, together with transits and secondary lunar directions.

But I believe that the Measure of Death may be *reversed*, so as to yield a much more exact indication. Instead of ¼° take 4° to the year; and see what

happens. An orb of 1° then equals, not 4 years, but 3 months.

In Case No. 7, the arc of death is 13° 43′. Multiply by 4, and we have 54° 52′. Apply this to Mercury, ruling 8th, and we bring it to 0° 43′ Leo, which is 13′ from square of Saturn. At this rate, 13′ equals about 19 days! Sun is also brought close to the opposition of Uranus, ascendant to opp. Jupiter, and this latter to quincunx Saturn.

Thus it seems that the number Four (as any student of arcane science would expect) is a complete guide to the problem of Death.

CHAPTER FIVE

AN EXAMPLE OF DIRECTIONAL INVESTIGATION

In the March number of *Modern Astrology* (1929) the data are given of two Scots doctors, twin-brothers, who committed suicide on the 15th January, 1929, at the age of 28 years and 281 days, equalling an arc of 28° 46′. The birth-time was 10.55 and 11.15 p.m., 9th April, 1900, at Edinburgh. The two were enthusiastic investigators of the cause of cancer, but suffered disappointment and poverty, and so committed suicide.

The nativity of the younger is given below.

Case No. Eight

It is not necessary to analyse the nativities as such. They evince abundant enthusiasm (fiery planets rising and luminaries in that element) but little true mental equilibrium (Mercury heavily afflicted). Venus setting, and Saturn on the cusp of the 2nd are also significant.

We propose to investigate the reason for their dying when they did, and to endeavour to see how far our methods would have enabled us to predetermine the probability of this act at this time. The case was selected at random, and we are presumed only to know that death has taken place at some time since birth.

We are therefore concerned with a period of about 29 years.

Turning first to the Measure of Death, we find the

following violent directions within the prescribed period:

Jupiter conj. Uranus	6
Neptune square Mercury	8
Mars square Saturn	14
Mercury conj. Mars	18
Neptune square Mars	28
Moon quincunx Mars	29

We might almost be safe in at once choosing the 28–29 period, as against the 6–8 and the 14 and 18, for the natus hardly suggests death in boyhood and still less in infancy.

But we now turn to the one-degree aspects of Moon, Jupiter, and Neptune; and we can tabulate the following:

Jupiter opp. Neptune	14
Neptune semi-sq. Moon	14½
Moon sq. Jupiter	16½
Jupiter sesq. Moon	28½
Moon sq. Neptune	30½

We may now wipe out the 6–8 period, which is not represented at all in this list. On the other hand, the 14 period is again represented, and so too is the 28, 29, 30.

Turn now to the Duodenary and see if the aspects of the Sun and Neptune, which in this measure have been shown to be so important, can assist us. We find that the 14 period is not represented at all, but we have:

Sun conj. Neptune	26
Neptune sesq. Sun	28

We now find that within the period 28–29 we have no less than four bad directions, whilst two strong ones —Moon square Neptune and Sun conj. Neptune—are on either side of this epoch.

Therefore we may regard 28–29 as the probable time.

Turn now to the reversed Measure of Death, that is, 4° to the year. Four times 28½ (which we take as the average) is 114. Knowing Neptune to be so important a planet in the matter of death we see where this increment places it. At 18½° Libra, *opposing the Sun*.

We seem to be on the correct track. Let us calculate this direction, Neptune opposition Sun, at 4° to the year. Distance to go equals 115° 6′; divide by 4, and we get 28° 46′—*the exact arc for death!*

And on the day of death the Sun, in the heavens, was biquintile Neptune! [1]

It would be vain to pretend that all such cases can be worked out in this manner, but, as a first effort, the result is encouraging.

More difficult cases would arise when the native, instead of dying suddenly or abruptly (as in suicide), succumbs to continued ill-health. Another difficulty occurs when the chief index of death is the ascendant and this is not known precisely.

As an example of the former of these we may examine the natus of King Edward VII, which is well known. This monarch died under an arc of 68° 29′, or 68 years and 178 days. The ascendant, for recorded time, is 27° 37′ ♐, and although a slightly different time would give better results,[2] yet it is wise to abstain from too ready interference with recorded time. To set out to demonstrate the validity of a directional measure, and then to adjust your birth-time to suit the said measure, is a neat example of arguing in a circle!

We do not propose closely to examine the whole life. The natus does not promise early death, for Jupiter rises in his own sign, and although two malefics are in the 1st, they are strong by sign. The Sun is elevated, in a fixed sign, and though he is square Neptune he is

[1] Note the sub-duodenary directions Mars square cusp 8th, and Neptune square Mars. Also several powerful ☌ directions, such as ♂ ☌ ☉.

[2] Note, however, that by sub-duodenary measure M.C. conj. Sun (lord 8th) is exact to the minute at death.

also trine Uranus, leaving the first and going to the second. The Moon is not well aspected. Bearing all things in mind, such as the care that is taken of a royal personage as contrasted with one in humbler conditions, we should judge a life of from 60 to 70 or 75 years. The Sun is hyleg, and the square of Neptune must tell, as must also the afflictions thrown by Saturn to both lights.

Examining first the Moon–Jupiter–Neptune one-degree aspects, we find that Neptune is square Jupiter at 37 and trine to it at 67° 9′. Jupiter is conjunction Neptune at 53. This last may be dismissed, for there is no direction of consequence at this time by the measure of death. At 37 there is, by this progression, Uranus opposition Moon, but Jupiter is in trine the same body by one-degree progress. Moreover, 37 is too early for death.

Proceeding from 67° 9′, as the most likely approximate time, we find also Jupiter quincunx Moon at 67° 59′, but no one-degree aspects between the Moon and Jupiter.

The average of this class or group is therefore 67° 34′.

We find three important Duodenaries.

Sun sq. Neptune	70° 58′
Moon conj. Uranus	68° 28′
Asc. sq. Uranus	69° 12′

Of these three the average is 69° 32′.

By the Measure of Death we have:

Moon sq. Mars	63° 8′
Neptune sq. Mercury	69° 32′
Asc. conj. Mars	70° 28′

This class yields an average of 68° 24′.

The average of the three class-averages is obtained thus:

Moon–Jupiter–Neptune group	67° 34′
Duodenary group	69° 32′
Measure of Death	68° 24′
Sum	205° 30′
One third of which is 68° 30′	

This is but 1′, or about six days, from the time of death (6th May, 1910).

Using the reversed measure of death, we take four times this arc, or 274°.

This yields Sun quincunx Uranus from the cusp of the 8th; ruler in 8th square the ascendant; ascendant square Saturn; Mars conj. Venus; Uranus conj. ascendant; and *Neptune conjunction the Sun*. All these are close.

On the day of death the Sun was opposed to its own place by transit, and was within 2° of the sextile of Neptune by transit.

This case powerfully emphasizes the importance of Neptune in relation of death.

CHAPTER SIX

THE QUESTION OF EXACTITUDE

It so happened that, owing to a miscalculation, it was found that some extra pages were needed to bring this book up to its estimated size. This short chapter is written to supply the deficiency, but, thanks to further investigations carried out during the time that the original copy was in the printers' hands, I believe that they can be filled with additional information of some interest and value.

It has always seemed to me to be of great importance that astrologers should be able to predict as exactly to time as possible when directions—and especially when dangerous directions—are likely to operate. One cannot possibly watch against perils that may occur at any period during a year or more, or even during a month, unless, indeed, one has nothing more pressing to do in life than to stand as it were on guard. Even then the strain of doing so would in many cases be much more hurtful than the actual direction.

Yet bad astrologers sometimes try to excuse their failures by declaiming against the unreasonableness of those who demand precision in this respect of time. The unreason, to my mind, is in those who expect anyone to be satisfied with a vague declaration that a direction will operate any time within six months or a year. Naturally to attain precision is an ideal which

can only be gradually realized, but towards it directional astrology must certainly work.

In the foregoing portion of this book I have referred to transits as the best means of reaching precision in directing, and to this dictum most would assent. Often an event can be placed correctly to the day by means of them.

To quote a personal case. My daughter had a very severe fall in August, 1926. At that time, by R.A. direction, my Venus (in 5th) had come to the opposition of Saturn to a day or so, whilst by the $\frac{4}{7}°$ measure my Moon was going to the square of Mars in the 5th house, though it was still several months from exactitude. On the very day Mars was in transit over my Moon radical. I may say that at the time I was not conversant with either of these methods of directing, but it is a wide question as to how far the danger might have been averted. That danger was near I knew from the child's own directions and had actually issued a warning for that reason.

However, whilst always ready to uphold the value of transits, I could not but think that a more rapid symbolic measure ought to be discoverable, which would narrow down the times of danger.

After some research, during which several likely measures were examined and rejected, I found one which seems to possess possibilities. In itself it is of small use, but one is tempted to believe that it may form part of a larger scheme. It is, in fact, derived from the measure of Naibod, and is simply this progression *multiplied by twelve*. In other words, instead of a yearly progress of 59′ 8″, we have 59′ 8″ multiplied by 12.

To calculate the distance travelled by the planets

at this rate in any period of time, use the subjoined table, and multiply the result by twelve.

TABLE OF ANNUAL PROGRESSION BY NAIBOD'S MEASURE

Years.	Degrees and Minutes.	Months. (Twelfths of Year)	Minutes.
1	0° 59′ 08″	1	4′ 56″
2	1° 58′ 16″	2	9′ 51″
3	2° 57′ 25″	3	14′ 47″
4	3° 56′ 33″	4	19′ 43″
5	4° 55′ 41″	5	24′ 39″
6	5° 54′ 49″	6	29′ 34″
7	6° 53′ 58″	7	34′ 30″
8	7° 53′ 06″	8	39′ 26″
9	8° 52′ 14″	9	44′ 21″
10	9° 51′ 22″	10	49′ 17″
20	19° 42′ 45″	11	54′ 13″
30	29° 34′ 07″	12	59′ 08″
40	39° 25′ 30″		
50	49° 16′ 52″		
60	59° 08′ 15″		
70	68° 59′ 37″		

By this table the progression for any period of years and months can be ascertained

For example, to find 42 years, 3 months, it is only necessary to add the increment for 40 years to that for 2 years, and then to add 14′ 47″ for the 3 months. Multiply the result by 12.

It is necessary to employ accuracy because our results

are to be multiplied by twelve, so that any error, though small before multiplication, will be increased twelvefold in the final result.

TABLE OF THE TIME-VALUE OF DEGREES AND MINUTES OF ARC, ACCORDING TO THE MEASURE OF VALENTINE NAIBOD.

Measure of Time for Degrees.						Measure of Time for Minutes.			
Deg.	Yrs.	Days.	Deg.	Yrs.	Days.	Min.	Days.	Min.	Days.
1	1	5	31	31	166	1	6	31	191
2	2	10	32	32	171	2	12	32	198
3	3	16	33	33	177	3	19	33	204
4	4	21	34	34	181	4	25	34	209
5	5	26	35	35	186	5	31	35	216
6	6	32	36	36	192	6	37	36	222
7	7	37	37	37	197	7	43	37	229
8	8	43	38	38	202	8	49	38	235
9	9	48	39	39	208	9	56	39	241
10	10	53	40	40	213	10	62	40	247
11	11	59	41	41	218	11	69	41	253
12	12	64	42	42	224	12	74	42	259
13	13	69	43	43	229	13	80	43	266
14	14	74	44	44	234	14	86	44	272
15	15	80	45	45	240	15	93	45	278
16	16	85	46	46	245	16	99	46	284
17	17	90	47	47	250	17	105	47	290
18	18	96	48	48	256	18	111	48	296
19	19	101	49	49	261	19	117	49	303
20	20	106	50	50	266	20	124	50	309
21	21	112	51	51	272	21	130	51	315
22	22	117	52	52	277	22	136	52	321
23	23	122	53	53	282	23	142	53	327
24	24	128	54	54	288	24	148	54	334
25	25	133	55	55	293	25	154	55	340
26	26	138	56	56	298	26	161	56	346
27	27	144	57	57	304	27	167	57	352
28	28	149	58	58	309	28	173	58	358
29	29	154	59	59	314	29	179	59	364
30	30	160	60	60	320	30	185	60	371

As the first table enables us to see the progression

for any age, so the second gives the age for any progression, stated in years and days.

Thus, we see, for example, that 37° 47′ equals 38 years, 122 days, because 37° equals 37 years, 197 days, and 47′ equals 290 days.

The second table can be used as it stands for the ordinary Naibod or Radix System progression, but for the measure we are now considering the arc must, of course, be divided by twelve before we use it. It is plain that if 1° equals a year and five days when there is a movement of 59′ 8″ for the year, then, if we move twelve times as fast, 1° will only equal a twelfth of that time, or about one month.

Turning to our cases and beginning with No. 1 on page 19, we shall find that it is advantageous first of all to reckon *approximately* how far the planets will move in the required time, so that we can see what aspects are possible.

The easiest way to do this is to take the arc corresponding to the age by the one-degree measure (in this case 32° 21′), reduce it by one-sixtieth, and multiply by 12. The quickest method of reducing it by one-sixtieth is to subtract as many *minutes* as there are *degrees*.

Thus 32° 21′ becomes 31° 49′, which multiplied is 381° 48′. Subtracting the circle of 360° this means that each body has travelled once round the circle and then roughly a further 21° 48′.

Looking at the map we find two likely directions —Moon square Neptune, and Uranus square the ascendant.

Moon to square Neptune is 22° 44′, or, adding the circle, 382° 44′, of which one-twelfth is 31° 54′. If we refer to the second table we find the following values:

31° .. 31 years, 166 days
54′ .. 333 days

Total: 31 years, 499 days, or 32 years, 134 days.

This is seven days from the exact day.

Uranus square the ascendant is 22° 56′ to go, or, adding the circle, 382° 56′. As this is only 12′ more than the other direction we need not calculate it separately, but simply see that 12′ means 74 days in the second table, and of this a twelfth is 6 days, so that we should get 32 years, 140 days, or 13 days *plus*. Note that here we are using an angle, which may easily be a few minutes of longitude either side of the actually correct point, although this case has been rectified according to the soli-lunar interchange method by Mr. George H. Bailey, its original exponent.

No. 2 died at 15 years, 29 days. Moon to square of the ascendant is 178° 19′, of which one-twelfth is 14° 52′. According to our table we have:

14° .. 14 years, 74 days.
52′ .. 321 days.

Total: 14 years, 395 days, or, 15 years, 30 days.

This is one day from exactitude.

No. 3 died near his 17th birthday, and this information is not near enough for a test. But Sun opposition Mercury (a very appropriate direction in view of the circumstances) is 201° 15′, of which a twelfth is 16° 46′, being 17 years, 9 days.

No. 4 died at 9 years, 147 days. It will be found that Mars quincunx Uranus in the 3rd is *exact*.

I would again point out how important the quincunx aspect is, at any rate in some relations.

No. 5. We have Jupiter quincunx Mercury, Jupiter being in Scorpio, a position associated with poison. This is one day out.

Case No. 6 is a hard problem in several respects, and, unless by changing the ascendant, I am unable to find an adequate direction.

Case No. 7 has Moon square Mars, 7 days out. Death was at 13 years, 260 days. The aspect is formed at 162° 25′, of which one twelfth is 13° 32′, and the table shows us that this is equivalent to 13 years, 267 days.

No. 8 yields another quincunx, Neptune to Saturn, about four days out.

To guard against misapprehension it is necessary to stress the point that these directions are not for one moment put forward as being the *causes* or even as sufficient indices of the events, but are simply the results of a search for a symbolic method that would date as near as possible to the time of the precipitation. As a matter of fact we have demonstrated that the other symbolic methods, though founded on much slower rates of progression, are often extraordinarily exact in time, and, near as are the above cases, they are very far from fully attaining my standard of perfection, which would be to devise a means of indicating the time of precipitation *to the day*. Whether this ideal will ever be attained I do not know, but I must repeat my view that the practical value of directions very largely depends upon our approximation to that position. There is, indeed, far too much inexactness in our thought and our work, and greater precision is needed in all our results in order to render astrology practically useful.

The objection that will be made against the sub-

stance of this chapter will be, of course, that if we progress all bodies at a rate as rapid as nearly 12° to the year, we shall obtain a multitude of directions, so that it will be easy to find a direction—and even an appropriate direction—for any event, to within a week or so of exactitude. Personally I do not think that the case is quite so simple as this, for the reason that I have tried many measures, both swift and slow, which have failed to give me any reliable results at all. This demonstrates to my satisfaction that neither this measure, nor any of the others in this book, are without foundation. *A priori* I should certainly have expected that, as the duodenary measure may be divided by twelve and used with good results, so the novenary measure could have been divided by nine with an equally useful issue; but experiments failed to satisfy me. It is my belief, based on Pythagorean tradition, that *all* numbers have significance, but on the other hand it does not follow that all fractions of the sign or the circle have practical utility. I have tried herein to present those that certainly do possess this qualification, in so far as they are known to me.

Returning to our present measure, my opinion is that our investigations should be directed towards discovering, if possible, why the particular direction which, in each case, denoted the accident, was in that instance, so important, by linking it up either with another direction belonging to a cognate measure, or by showing that it has special relation to the event that it denotes.

For example, in Case No. 4 above, Mars quincunx Uranus, although exact even to the day, is admittedly a weak direction (at least speaking traditionally) for a fatal accident.

But if we can show that, by another measure belonging to the same scheme as the one which yields this quincunx, the same planets were in more powerful contact, then we could understand why this seemingly weak direction was actually so important. Now, if we direct Uranus by the Naibod measure, we find that at death it is in square to Uranus within about six months of time. This is helpful in understanding why in the derivative measure the contact of the same two bodies was so important, formed though it was by an aspect usually deemed of a minor kind.

Secondly, if we could show that there is a relation between this sort of death and Mars-Uranus contacts, or between it and the quincunx aspect, or both, then once more it would throw light on the matter.

As a matter of fact I believe the quincunx has some special relation to death, and Mars-Uranus directions are certainly commonly attended with accidents.

It should ultimately be possible to produce a directional system that is strictly cyclic, the mutual relations of any two bodies being shown to depend upon a series of progression-ratios, each lying, as it were, within the other.

SUMMARY

After having traversed so much novel ground it may be well if I set forth what I conceive to be a simple and effective scheme for the use of the ordinary astrologer, who is prepared to take reasonable pains, but does not wish to spend more time in preparing his annual forecast than is necessary.

For this purpose I would suggest the following:

1. The calculation of the directions of all bodies by the $\frac{3}{5}$ measure explained on page 28, or by the $\frac{4}{7}$ measure, whichever the student finds the more exact.

2. The same, with the One-Degree and Duodenary progressions, bearing in mind the fact that the results of the former (in particular) may be spread over several months after exactitude.

If desired, only the aspects from and to the Sun, Moon, and Angles need be used, but the interplanetaries are so readily calculated that there is little point in omitting them.[1]

3. The Sub-duodenaries aspects are few in number, the measure being so very slow, but they appear valuable, acting over prolonged periods.

[1] We have observed that directions formed between bodies in radical aspect are important, and perhaps such are of more value than directions between apparently more important bodies which have no radical nexus. Thus a direction between two planets related by strong aspect at birth might be more important than a direction between a significator and a planet which were not so related.

4. The Point of Life should be included.

5. Important Lunar and Interplanetary Secondaries should be calculated, especially conjunctions and oppositions.

6. Major aspects by the Sun and Moon, according to the R.A. method, though never very different from the corresponding one-degree directions, are valuable because of their frequent closeness in time, especially for one who for any reason desires this feature.

7. Eclipses, lunations, and transits should all be observed and noted if they fall near any important radical place.

This task is a simple one indeed. By far the easiest plan is really to work symbolic directions for several years at a sitting, whilst one is, so to speak, warm to the task. But anyone who is moderately apt at figures should be able to calculate the first four sections (for a year) in about half an hour. Sections 5, 6, and 7 are, of course, rather longer.

To deal with the symbolic measures proceed thus:

Take the age for which the directions are required—let us say 42 years.

Convert this into the several arcs of the systems which will be used. Thus, by the $\frac{3}{5}$ measure, it is 25° 12′. By the one-degree measure it is 42°. By duodenary it is 105°. By sub-duodenary it is always one-twelfth of the duodenary, i.e. 8° 45′. By the Point of Life (Septenary) progression it will be 180°, so that that factor will be in 0° Libra, and its aspects can be rapidly noted

Then go through the four Significators (or all bodies if you adopt this fuller alternative) and add to each in turn the above four increments, and note aspects formed. They will not be very numerous.

To explain the calculation of Secondaries is, of course, not part of this present work; this is adequately done in such text-books as the writer's *Principles of Astrology*.

To work the R.A. directions is simplicity itself, once the positions of the bodies have been translated from terms of longitude to degrees and minutes of right ascension. Tables for this purpose may be found in several books, but the best are in Zadkiel's *Grammar*. After doing this it is merely a question of subtraction.

The finding of transits, lunations, and eclipses is, of course, understood by every astrologer.

Such measures as that of Death are only required for special purposes, and indeed this can be calculated in a very short time, once and for all. Novenaries and Septenaries are probably less important than the methods tabled above, and may be left for the enthusiasts. The Fractional System appears to work very well, but it cannot be called easy to use in the same manner as the other measures, especially if it is desired to study a particular period only. It is almost as easy to calculate the directions for an entire lifetime.

If it is desired to calculate symbolic directions for several years it is well to remember that at regular intervals the result will appear in increments of exact degrees. Thus, by the duodenary measure each *second* year is exactly 5° more; by the novenary measure, each *third* year is 10° more; by the septenary measure, each *seventh* year is exactly 30° more. So we can, with duodenaries, fill in each alternate year from the first by adding 5° successively, and then we can fill in the blank years by starting again at the second year, and adding 5° successively. Thus, if we begin with a body at, say, 0° 22′ ♈, we can get the positions 5° 22′, 10° 22′, 15° 22′,

20° 22′, and so forth, for the beginning of the 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and following alternate years; and then we can start from 2° 52′ ♈, which will be the place for the beginning of the second year, and obtain 7° 52′, 12° 52′, 17° 52′ for the beginning of the 4th, 6th, and 8th years, and so on.

The other measures can be worked similarly.

It may be well to mention that symbolic methods appear to work well with the Lunar Pre-Natal Epoch, but that, in my experience, there is really no need to use this additional factor in directing, since all events appear to be indicated sufficiently in the directions based on the natus according to the methods that have been explained. The same thing probably applies to such things as planetary nodes, points, parts, and house cusps other than angles: all these factors have their advocates, but it does not seem necessary to employ them and even the most enthusiastic investigator must stop somewhere, or succumb, as it were, in the flood of his directional prolificacy.

With these remarks we may close our present task. The future may and probably will have much to add to what has been written, but, so far as this book goes, it is believed that its contents will stand. Only those can afford to reject Symbolic Directing who desire to expend far greater time and trouble in order to obtain much less satisfactory results.

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27	319°	19'	12"
28	331°	8'	48"
29	342°	58'	24"
30	354°	48'	0"
31	6°	37'	36"
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33	30°	16'	48"
34	42°	6'	24"
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36	65°	45'	36"
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39	101°	14'	24"
40	113°	4'	0"
41	124°	53'	36"
42	136°	43'	12"
43	148°	32'	48"
44	160°	22'	24"
45	172°	12'	0"
46	184°	1'	36"
47	195°	51'	12"
48	207°	40'	48"
49	219°	30'	24"
50	231°	20'	0"
51	243°	9'	36"
52	254°	59'	12"
53	266°	48'	48"
54	278°	38'	24"
55	290°	28'	0"
56	302°	17'	36"
57	314°	7'	12"
58	325°	56'	48"
59	337°	46'	24"
60	349°	36'	0"

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